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William Brigham

MEMORANDA

CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF

BISPHAM

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bispham Hall

Wigan

Lancashire

MEMORANDA

CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF

BISPHAM

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

WILLIAM BISPHAM

OF

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface,	9
Bisphams of England,	19
Origin of the Name,	21
Family Pedigree,	44
Bispham Manors,	72
Bispham of Billinge,	77
Up-Holland Priory and Church,	90
Samuel, William, and Thomas Bispham,	98
Bispham Hall,	133
Miscellaneous Records,	155
Bisphams of America,	185
Origin of the Family,	187
Ormskirk and Bickerstaffe,	198
Bickerstaffe Meeting Records,	211
Bisphams of Massachusetts and Barbadoes,	221
Biographies,	231
List of Descendants of Benjamin Bispham,	277
List of Descendants of Joshua Bispham,	289
Appendix,	313
Index,	319

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

		PAGE
Bispham Hall,	Frontispiece	
Family Arms,	faces	21
Facsimile of Sir Henry St. George's Sketch,		46
Facsimile of Herald's Seal,		51
Folding Plate of Pedigree.	faces	52
Folding Plate of Pedigree,	"	62
Church of St. Thomas à Becket,	"	90
Facsimile of Samuel Bispham's Signature,		99
Bispham Monument, Chester,	faces	114
Old Bispham Hall,	"	136
Black Oak Chair,	"	152
Old Silver Tankard,	"	154
Church of St. Peter and St. Paul,	"	202
Facsimile Drawing of Arms,		316

PREFACE

IN the summer of 1871, I went for the first time to England, and while in Liverpool made investigation at the Public Library concerning my surname, a tradition having existed in our family in the United States that Lancashire was the County from which our English ancestors had emigrated, though, at that date, nothing very definite was known on the subject.

In the various histories of the County, I found many references to the name Bispham, and in one of them mention of a Bispham Hall, near the town of Ormskirk, in Lancashire, which I resolved to visit, and the next day I went by rail to this quaint old place where I engaged a conveyance and was driven about five miles into the country to an old-fashioned farm-house called Bispham Hall, but which bore no trace of ever having been anything else but a farm-house.

The people living there were farmers who knew nothing of the origin of the name of the house nor of any thing connected with it, and after making all possible endeavor to learn something definite, I

returned to Ormskirk disappointed and gave up, for the time, further search. Several months later I was again in Liverpool, on my way home, and having a few hours to spare took another look at the Library, and this time at Baines's History of Lancashire, the standard authority. In this work I found mention of another Bispham Hall, near the town of Wigan, about twenty miles from Liverpool, and the center of the Lancashire coal interest, to which place I went on the following day, Sunday. First of all I visited the Parish Church thinking that the Registers might yield some information, but as they were only shown on week days, I could not see them and had to give up my work in that direction. After making necessary inquiries as to the exact position of the Hall I hired a carriage and was driven for an hour through green lanes and country roads, presently coming to the entrance of a park which my driver said belonged to Bispham. Passing through a shaded avenue we soon came out in front of a venerable looking gray stone house, with five gables and a red-tiled roof, of unmistakable Elizabethan origin, over whose oaken front door was a stone shield set into the wall, having on it a roughly carved coat of arms, which I recognized as similar to one I had had for many years on a seal, and which, I had been told when a boy, were the arms belonging to the Bispham family. I gave my card to the servant who opened the

door, asking at the same time the name of the person residing there. He replied "Mr. Brancker," and soon two gentlemen appeared, one Mr. W. H. Brancker, the other his cousin, Mr. Thomas West. I introduced myself to them and explained the object of my visit, and they received me with much kindness, seeming interested in seeing an American bearing the name of the house, and after some further conversation they took me over it and the grounds, pointing out all the things they thought would be of most interest to me.

The house was evidently a very old one, and had many quaint rooms in it, some of them of good size, and in the main entrance hall the oaken beams and girders, black with age, were visible. I passed several pleasant hours with these gentlemen, and when the time came for me to go back to Wigan, Mr. Brancker gave me a graft of the ivy which was growing in rich profusion on the walls of a very massive out-building, not far from the Hall, and which they told me had been the original habitation of the family. Before I sailed Mr. Brancker sent to me at Liverpool a section of the trunk of an old thorn tree he had just had cut down, and which he said, judging from its size, must have been from three hundred to four hundred years old. This visit, and its interesting experiences made me desirous of knowing more of the origin and history of our family, and soon after

my return to New York, I began the work of which this book is the result.

This time I commenced at the American end of the line, endeavoring to trace the coming of our English ancestors from their home in Lancashire to this country, but owing to the absence of documentary or other certain evidence some months passed before I could make sure of my own theories on the subject, and then the ability to prove their correctness was furnished in the most accidental and curious manner. My great-uncle, Mr. Charles Bispham, lived in an old house at Mount Holly in Burlington County, New Jersey, where four or five generations of the family had lived, and though the house had been greatly changed in the course of time, there were several rooms and closets which had not been altered. Among the latter were what were called "eaves closets," spaces immediately under the eaves or roof of the house; and one day Mrs. Charles Bispham, who was much interested in my work, thought she would have these old closets thoroughly examined, which was done, and her efforts richly rewarded by the finding of two small trunks which had not been opened for many years, and which contained a real treasure trove in the shape of family letters, written a hundred and fifty years before, old deeds of property, wills, marriage certificates, and many other papers and documents of

value and interest. The letters were given to me to examine, and from them I ascertained some important facts concerning the family history, and that our first ancestors here had come to America between 1734 and 1737, from a place named Bickerstaffe, in the parish of Ormskirk in Lancashire, that they were members of the Society of Friends when they came, and that the majority of the family had continued in that faith for many years.

In 1872 I went again to England, and with my wife and son and my cousin, Mr. Charles Bispham, Jr., of Mount Holly, made another visit to Bispham Hall. Mr. Brancker and his family had gone down to Scotland for the autumn, and we did not have the pleasure of seeing them, but as he had expected us about this time he had given orders that the house should be shown us and we had a very good look at the old place, passing a part of a day there.

A few days after I went with Mr. Brancker's cousin, Mr. West, whom I have mentioned before, to Ormskirk, as I wanted to find out if there was a Friends' Meeting at Bickerstaffe from whose records I might possibly obtain further traces of our family. The only person in Ormskirk who was said to know anything concerning the Friends was a Mr. James Dixon, and after some difficulty I succeeded in finding him. He was interested when I told him the object of my visit and in-

formed me that nearly all the Friends or Quakers of that part of the country had either died or moved away, except one, Mr. George Cooke, who resided at Aughton Springs, a place about four miles from Ormskirk.

I determined to visit him and was soon driven to his house, but to my disappointment learned that he had gone to Liverpool to Meeting, and would not be back for an hour or two. I employed the time by driving to Bickerstaffe, which was very near, and which I found to be a small straggling hamlet with very few inhabitants. While there I saw an inclosure or field in which I was told the Friends used to bury their dead, and as I stopped to look at it I saw an old man standing by, who on my questioning him said that when he was a boy he had seen the funeral of the last person who had been buried there, and the name of that person was John Bispham!

Going back to Mr. Cooke's house I found he had returned, and he listened very patiently to my explanation of the reason of my call. He said that the Bickerstaffe Meeting had been given up for many years, that he was almost the last Friend remaining in that part of the country, and he did not know where the records of the Meeting were, though it was possible they might be in Liverpool. He said he would make some inquiries for me however, and if I would give him my address in Liverpool

he would communicate with me. I gave him my card with the name of the hotel at which I was stopping, and went back to Liverpool somewhat disheartened, but the next morning, while at breakfast at the Adelphi, Mr. Cooke's card was brought to me, and when I saw him he had a strange story to communicate. He said that after I left him the day before, he mentioned my name and the object of my visit to his sister, and she remembered that the name Bispham occurred quite frequently in the Records in an old family Bible in their possession, and that on their mother's side they were descended from a certain Isaac Bispham who lived in Ormskirk about the middle of the eighteenth century. She had copied all these entries in this Bible and Mr. Cooke had brought the copy with him to ask me if there was any connection between Isaac Bispham, his ancestor, and any of the name for whose antecedents I was searching. I pointed out to him, among these records, the name of Benjamin Bispham, an elder brother of his ancestor Isaac, and told him that this Benjamin was my own ancestor and the first of our family who had gone to America. We were therefore the descendants of these two brothers, and in this singular and accidental manner, after the lapse of a hundred and fifty years had two branches of the family been reunited! Mr. Cooke was much surprised and pleased and in the course of our further conversa-

tion we found we had several friends in common who were members of the Society of Friends in the United States.

This pleasant meeting was most opportune, for in the course of a few months Mr. Cooke obtained for me copies of all the entries in the records of the Bickerstaffe Meeting relating to persons of our name, and this history has been made clearer through his kind and valuable assistance.

From the year 1871, when I began the collection of the materials from which this history has been written, till the present year (1890), I have worked at this book at such times as were possible in the midst of a busy life in New York. During this time I have made seven journeys to England, none of them exceeding two months on shore, and on each occasion have been fortunate in obtaining fresh knowledge and new facts bearing on the work, and in my researches have received much kind assistance.

Among others I am especially indebted to Mr. W. H. Brancker, formerly of Bispham Hall, whose interesting letters will be found in this book; and also to the late Mr. Thomas West of St. Ann's, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, Mr. Brancker's cousin; to Mr. James Dixon of Ormskirk, who verified for me the extracts from the Registers of Ormskirk Parish Church, and to my friend the Rev. C. H. Hylton Stewart, formerly Precentor of Chester

Cathedral and now Vicar of St. James's Church, New Brighton, Cheshire, through whose influence I obtained access to the Bishops' Registers in Chester, where copies of all the Parish Registers in Lancashire and Cheshire are kept, thus being able to examine many Registers without the necessity of going to the places themselves. For the lists of the American descendants of Benjamin and his brother Joshua Bispham, I am under great obligations to Mrs. Joseph M. Hulme, née Margaret Burr Oliphant, formerly of Mount Holly, a descendant of Margaret the daughter of Joshua and Margaret Bullock Bispham, and to Dr. W. S. Long of Haddonfield, New Jersey. Valuable assistance has also been rendered me by Mrs. Charles Bispham of Mount Holly, and by Mr. David Scull Bispham of Philadelphia.

The translations of the Latin documents accompanying the pedigrees were made for me by Mr. George Wyllis Warren, M.A., Harvard, in the winter of 1875. The translation of "Iter Australe" is by Professor Andrew Fleming West of Princeton College, New Jersey, to whom I desire now to express my warmest thanks.

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

NEW YORK, 1890.

BISPHAMS OF ENGLAND

SOLA VIRTUS INVICTA

Family Arms

HISTORY OF THE BISPHAM FAMILY

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

BEFORE beginning to write the history of the family called Bispham, I have thought that some attempt to trace the origin and meaning of the name might prove acceptable to those who use it daily and have no knowledge concerning it, beyond the fact that it is their own. The earliest mention of the name (or rather, of the name from which it came) that I have found, is in the famous survey made by order of William the Conqueror in 1080 and now by common consent called Domesday Book. This was completed about the year 1086, and according to this survey "Biscopham (Bispham) contained Eight Carucates of land." "In this name" says Dr. Whitaker* (an eminent authority in all matters relating to Lancashire, in which County is situated Bispham or Biscopham as it was originally called), "it is impossible not to recognize the Ancient lords before the Conquest, the Archbishops of York;

* Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, Vol. II., p. 445.

though it may not be easy to assign a reason why, when the whole wapentake had the same owner, a single obscure village should have received the name of the Bishop's habitation, unless, what is not probable, in the choice of so many preferable situations, there was actually a mansion here belonging to the See of York." But according to the late Edward Baines, Esq. the historian of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster,* "this importance is accounted for by its size. There was no other Manor in Amounderness with 8 carucates." The Biscopham, or Bispham, here mentioned, is a Parish in the hundred of Amounderness, in the north of Lancashire, and comprises 3,983 statute acres. The name of the place seems to have continued to be called Biscopham through the reigns of William the Conqueror, William II., Henry I., Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I. In the last named reign, quoting again from Baines, † "Theobald Walter the Sheriff of Lancashire, quitclaimed to the Abbott of Sees all his right in the advowson of Pulton, with the church of Biscopham."

But Dr. Whitaker's theory of the origin of the name was so unsatisfactory, that I undertook to investigate the period of English history before the Norman Conquest, hoping to find some Saxon names from which Biscopham might have been

* Baines' History of Lancashire, Vol. II., p. 507.
† Register S. Mar. Lanc., MS. fol. 77.

compounded. I knew that the word "ham," the termination of the name, was the Saxon "hame" or "home" and believed that it had been added to the original name to signify the estate or house of a family called Bisp, or Biscop. This led me to consult some of the many writers on the meaning of English surnames, and among them I found one, Robert Ferguson, in whose latest work I obtained information, which, I think, justifies me in the belief that, Dr. Whitaker's theory is incorrect, and that the name of Biscopham was not derived from the Archbishops of the See of York, "the Ancient Lords before the Conquest." Robert Ferguson in "English Surnames and their place in the Teutonic family" * says, "In the genealogy of the Kings of the Lindisfari are a Bubba, a Beda, a Biscop, and an Eatta. Biscop is certainly a singular name for a heathen, and as Mr. Kemble observes, it is impossible to explain it. It was borne in after time (A. D. 653) by a minister of Oswy, 'Benedictus, cognomine Biscop,' who was not a Bishop. Mr. Kemble suggests that he may have been a descendant of this royal race, that Biscop may have been his real name, and Benedictus only an additional name, derived from his familiarity with and frequent pilgrimages to Rome." "Biscop is an old Saxon name from Anglo-Saxon 'Béah,' a bracelet and 'Scóp' a creator. The bracelet was the re-

* Ed. 1858, p. 272.

ward of valor, and 'dispenser of bracelets,' a common poetical expression for a prince. 'Creator of bracelets' is a less straightforward idea, yet the dispenser of bracelets is in a sense the creator of them—or, as 'scóp' also means 'Poet,' 'Béahscóp' might mean Bracelet Poet, for in those old days poets got bracelets as well as warriors, and it was not beneath the dignity of a Prince to practise the gentle art." * In a note to the same work, Ferguson says, "I am now able to offer a better derivation for the old Saxon name Biscop. Biso and Bis (whence probably are Biss, Bissell, Bissett, and perhaps Bish) were old German names, and Förstmann refers them to old Norse, Bisa, to strive vehemently. From this, and Anglo-Saxon 'Cóf,' strenuous, the name of Biscof or Biscop would be most naturally formed." †

Add then to this Saxon name of Biscop, the Saxon "hame" or "ham," and we have the word Biscopham signifying the home or estate of the Biscops. In Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest, he says "The great mass of the towns and villages of England bear names which were given them either by the Angles and Saxons of the 5th and 6th centuries or by the Danes of the 9th and 10th." ‡ In order to satisfy myself more thoroughly concerning the existence of this old and

* Ib. p. 339. † Ib. p. 405.
‡ Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. I., p. 12.

Royal Saxon family called Biscop, I studied the earliest chroniclers of English history, the Monks, and found in the Chronicles of the Venerable Bede and Florence of Worcester, many references to the Benedict Biscop of whom Mr. Ferguson writes, "Benedictus cognomine Biscop." Florence of Worcester's account is the more complete, and in his chronicle are also the names of the Kings of the Lindisfari referred to by Ferguson. The great Saxon invasion of Britain occurred about the year 449, and the Lindisfari were among the tribes which came into Britain at that time. They occupied what was called the province of Lindisfarras —afterwards Lindsey, and now Lincolnshire—a portion of the kingdom of Mercia. On the arrival of the Saxons in Britain they were directed by Vortigern the British king to march against his enemies, the Scots and Picts, then spread over the greatest part of the Country of the Brigantes which comprehended the six counties of Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire, as they are now called. When they came to the neighborhood of York a bloody engagement took place, by which the Picts and Scots were driven out of Lancashire and Yorkshire while the Saxons remained in York and Manchester to rest from their fatigue and to recruit their number with fresh levies. Having possession of these cities the Saxons sent for a further supply

of troops from their native country, determined to secure the whole land. The Britons' suspicions being aroused they refused to provide for these fresh levies and issued a proclamation commanding the Saxons to leave the country. At this the Saxons naturally took offence, and now they who had come to expel the invading Scots and Picts assumed themselves the character of open enemies. War followed, and in its duration many furious and bloody battles were fought with varying success to the British and to the Saxon arms. But in the end fortune perched upon the banners of the Saxons, and their conquests gradually advanced till all Britain was subdued and conquered. The Saxons erected Britain into seven kingdoms—Sussex, Kent, Wessex, East Anglia, Essex, Mercia, and Northumbria, or Northumberland. Northumberland consisted of the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland or the old division of the province of the Brigantes, as it was called in Roman times, but which the Saxons called "Northern Humber Londe" or Northumberland.

All of the Saxon Kings who first ruled Britain claimed descent from that Hero of the North, Woden. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons quotes from the *Langfedgatal*, one of the most ancient Icelandic documents in existence "A. D. 237. Woden, Voden, or Oden. From

Dr. John P. Norvell

him descended most of the kingly races in the North part of the World—He was King of the Tyrkia. He fled from the Romans to the North." *

Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle also gives a list of four or five of Woden's sons and their descendants and among them this same list of the Kings of the Lindisfari.

CHRONICLE OF FLORENCE OF WORCESTER

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF THE LINDISFARI

WODEN
WINTA
CRETTA
QUELDGILS
CÆDBÆD
BUBBA
BEDA
BISCOP
EANGFERTH
EATTA
EALDFRITH.

"A. D. 653. Benedict surnamed Biscop, a thane of King Oswin, and an Englishman of noble

* Edition 6th, Vol. I., Book 3, p. 278.

birth, quitted his home and kindred, his possessions, and native country, for the love of Christ, at the age of 25 years, and betaking himself to Rome, came back advanced in learning.

A. D. 665. Benedict surnamed Biscop went to Rome for the second time when Vitalian was Pope, and a few months afterward retired to the island of Lerins. Devoting himself to the Monks, he received the tonsure, and for two years served God under the Abbot's rule, according to the regular discipline.

A. D. 668. Biscop called also Benedict visited Rome for the third time. There was then at Rome a monk named Theodore, a native of Tarsus in Silicia, a man well versed both in secular and ecclesiastical learning, master both of Greek and Latin, of unblemished life, 66 years of age. Pope Vitalian having consecrated him Archbishop the 7th of the calends of April (26th March) committed him to the care of Biscop, as he was a prudent and spirited man, to be conducted to Britain in company with Abbot Adrian.

A. D. 669. Archbishop Theodore arrived in Kent on Sunday the 6th of the calends of June (27th May) and entrusted the government of the Monastery of St. Peter the Apostle to Benedict also called Biscop, with the office of Abbot.

A. D. 671. The venerable Abbot Benedict, also called Biscop having presided over the Monastery

of St. Peter the Apostle two years, filling the office of Abbot, went from Britain to Rome for the third [4th ?] time by leave of Archbishop Theodore.

A. D. 672. Benedict Biscop returned from Rome, and on his landing in Britain he betook himself to his own people and native soil. Egfrid king of the nations beyond the Humber immediately granted him a domain containing seventy families that he might build a monastery at the mouth of the river Wear.

A. D. 674. Biscop built a monastery at the mouth of the river Wear in the second indiction.*

A. D. 676. Benedictus Biscop went from Britain to Rome the fourth [5th ?] time accompanied by Ceolfrid a pious Monk, and brought back a bull of privileges, accepted not only with the license and concurrence, but at the express desire and instance of King Egfrid, whereby the independence and immunities of his monastery were secured for ever. He also obtained the services of John, precentor of the Church of St. Peter the Apostle, bringing him to Britain to teach his monks the course of chaunting throughout the year.

A. D. 681. Bede was only seven years old,

*A cycle of 15 years instituted by Constantine the Great in connection with the payment of tribute, and afterwards made a substitute for Olympiads in reckoning time. It was much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages.—ED.

when being a lad of great promise his relations entrusted him to the Most reverend Abbot Biscop, to be brought up by him.

A. D. 682. The Most reverend Abbot Benedict Biscop choosing his Cousin Eusterwein, a priest of eminent piety, and one of his own monks, placed the Monastery under his rule as Abbot. King Egfrid for the redemption of his soul gave another domain of 40 families to Abbot Benedict, who sending them 22 Monks and appointing Abbot Ceolfrid his most strenuous supporter on all occasions to be their Superior, founded a Monastery by the King's command at a place called Girvium (Jarrow).

A. D. 684. Benedict Biscop left Britain for Rome for the fifth [6th ?] time.

A. D. 685. Biscop returned from Rome loaded with presents for ecclesiastical uses and foreign valuables.

A. D. 689. Benedict Biscop the successful combatant against all vice, and pattern of virtue, after a lingering illness during which he constantly offered thanks to God, was admitted to the rest and brightness of the heavenly life on the second of the ides (the 12th) of January."

In the Venerable Bede's history of the Abbots of Wearmouth he gives a detailed account of his preceptor Benedict Biscop which agrees in most particulars with Florence of Worcester. The quo-

tations here given from Florence of Worcester are not found in the original in the exact order in which I have placed them, but have been selected from a mass of statements of other transactions in the same years, and grouped together to make the narrative a continuous one. The translation of the Chronicle is by Thomas Forester, A.M. and was published by Henry G. Bohn in Covent Garden, London, 1854. The title of the book is: "The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, with the two continuations. With Notes and Illustrations by Thomas Forester, A.M.,"etc.

From the Miscellaneous Works of the Venerable Bede (the Translation and Life being by the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Late Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford), Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth, Vol. IV., p. 359, are the following extracts:

"The pious servant of Christ, Biscop called Benedict, with the assistance of the Divine Grace, built a Monastery in honour of the most holy of the Apostles, St. Peter, near the mouth of the river Wear, on the north side. The Venerable and devout King of that nation, Egfrid, contributed the land, and Biscop for the space of 16 years, amid innumerable perils in journeying and in illness, ruled this Monastery with the same piety which stirred him up to build it. . . . He was descended from a noble lineage of the Angles, and by corresponding dignity of mind worthy to be

called into the company of the Angels. He was the minister of King Oswy, and by his gift enjoyed an estate suitable to his rank; but at the age of 25 years he despised a transitory wealth that he might obtain that which is eternal. . . . Having therefore left his country he came to Rome. . . . and . . . returned, and at this time Alfrid son of the above named King Oswy being about to visit Rome . . . took him as the companion of his journey. When the King his father diverted him from this intention . . . Biscop returned with the greatest expedition to Rome in the time of Pope Vitalian. After some months he went to the Island of Lerins where he received the tonsure, and having taken the vow he remained for two years . . . then returned to Rome, where Theodore had just been ordained Archbishop. He was ordered by the Pope to accompany the latter and his followers as interpreter and guide to Britain. . . . They came to Kent and were joyfully received. Theodore ascended his Episcopal throne and Benedict took upon himself to rule the monastery of the blessed Apostle St. Peter (of which afterwards Adrian, Theodore's colleague became abbot). He ruled this monastery for two years . . . and came then to the Court of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, who . . . ordered a monastery to be built for him in 674. . . . In the 16th year after . . . the holy Confessor

found rest in the Lord, on the 14th day of January, in the Church of St. Peter."

Wishing to test the accuracy of my theory of the origin of the name, I wrote an account of it in January, 1876, to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in February of the same year received their reply.

"HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

ROYAL INSTITUTION
LIVERPOOL, 11th Feb'y 1876.

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of date 24th Jan'y was duly read over and commented upon at our meeting last evening, and I think we have arrived at the true conclusion.

1st. The derivation from the Archbishops of York is not only gratuitous, but at variance with all the laws of language: For while it is true that our modern word *Bishop* is derived from the Greek Episcopos, the termination *ham* is Anglo-Saxon.

2d. The derivation from Biscop of the Royal line of Lindisfarne is equally an assumption: and with no link to connect the regulus or kingling of that name with our part of the country.

3d. The explanation we think is to be found in language. In the old German the word *Böskopf* means strong-head, heroic, or warlike, almost equivalent to our Harry *Hotspur*, or the *Wildman*. The Anglo-Saxons softened the word into *Bescop*,

still meaning the same thing, and having nothing whatever to do with Bishops or the Episcopacy. It was the designation of a Chieftain of bold and daring disposition: and it might have been given at various times and in various places.

4th. But inasmuch as it survived in Lancashire only, it is reasonable to believe that it was used in that part of the country only. There are however *two* Bisphams: one to the east of Ormskirk about 6½ miles distant, the other to the north of it about 13 miles off. The latter is a Perpetual Curacy and township, the former is a Chapelry, and appears to take its name from a hamlet.

5th. Almost every place in Lancashire gave origin to a family name—though none of the persons may be found there now. Thus we used to have John de Leverpoole, and Henry de Birkenhead and similarly William de Bispham, whence your name.

Believe me to be
Most truly yours
A. HUME, D. C. L.
Vice Pres't."

From the foregoing it will be seen that while this Society agreed with me as to the inaccuracy of Dr. Whitaker's theory, they did not agree with my theory of the origin of Biscopham. But "Doctors differ" and on the affirmative side of the question I quote from Mr. Kemble's "Saxons in England,"

Vol. I., pp. 33–34. "The names of the tribes and families have survived in the localities where they settled, while their peculiar forms of customary law have become as it were melted into one general system: and the national legends which each of them most probably possessed have either perished altogether or are now to be traced only in proper names which fill up the genealogies of the royal families. To these local names I shall return hereafter. . . . Many hypotheses may be found to account for these ancient aggregations [speaking of the local denominations which record the site of early settlements]. Perhaps (especially on the Continent of Europe) not the least plausible is that of a single family itself claiming descent through some hero from the gods, and gathering other scattered families around itself . . . and giving its own name to the rest of the community. Once established, such distinctive appellations must wander with the migrations of the communities themselves [etc.] . . . Even when a few adventurers, one only, bearing a celebrated name, took possession of a new home, comrades would readily be found glad to constitute themselves around him under an appellation long recognized as heroic: or a leader distinguished for his skill—his valor and success etc., etc., may have found little difficulty in imposing the name of *his own race* upon all who shared in his adventures. Thus

Harlings and *Waelsings* . . . are reproduced in several localities in England. *Billing*, the noble progenitor of the royal race of Saxony has more than one enduring record: and similarly I believe all the local denominations of the early settlements to have arisen and been perpetuated."

Another opinion which endorsed my own is contained in a letter I received in December, 1876, from Mr. Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A., of London, to whom I wrote in the autumn of the same year, asking for a copy of a paper he had written concerning "The Anglo-Saxon Christian Name," an interesting notice of which had appeared in the London Academy in October, 1876. In writing to Mr. Coote, I had gone into the details of my theory of the origin of the name Biscopham, and had asked him as an adept in such matters to give me his opinion of it.

His letter is as follows:

"Dec. 15, 1876.

WALWYN HOUSE,
RICHMOND ROAD,
WEST BROMPTON, LONDON, S. W.

DEAR SIR:

I have received your kind and very interesting letter. Immediately on its receipt I posted two copies of my paper to you and I trust they have arrived safe. Though at present unpublished in the

technical sense of the word this paper forms part of the transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. I perfectly agree with you that in the local name Biscopham, Biscop is the proper name of a somewhile landed proprietor who gave his name to the estate. There are thousands of instances of this kind of formation of local names in England before the Norman Conquest. So numerous are they that it is superfluous to quote proofs. I therefore in the case of your own name have no feeling of doubt that it means the ham or estate of Bisceop or Biscop, a landed proprietor.

Biscop was we know a proper name, not a Christian name. After the Norman Conquest these Anglo-Saxon proper names became hereditary and are now a large class of English surnames. Hoping that our correspondence will be renewed

I am Dear Sir
Yours truly,
HENRY CHAS. COOTE."

The paper duly arrived and I found it very interesting. It is entitled "Some observations on the Anglo-Saxon Name," and in a note on page 9, speaking of Benedict Biscop, the author says: "This is a pure and antique Anglo-Saxon name. Its derivation has no connection with *Episcopus*." Early in 1877 I received the following letter from Edward A. Freeman, Esq., the Historian of the

Norman Conquest, written in reply to one I sent him on this question:

"SOMERLEAZE, WELLS,
Dec'r 31st, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

I do not know anything of any place Bispham; but it looks like a contraction of Biscopham; and of course Bispham as a surname implies a place Bispham from which the name was taken. But it does not follow that the family of Bispham had anything to do with the original * ἐπώνυμος of the place. The changes are the other way. The place would get its name in the course of the English Conquest, or at all events long before the Norman Conquest, while no family could bear the name till hereditary local surnames began in the twelfth century. *Biscop* is undoubtedly used as a proper name. I should take it to be more likely in its origin a nickname, like many others. Yet I grant that such an origin is very strange. *Biscopham* in the Yorkshire Domesday, 301 *B* (includes Lancashire) does not seem to have belonged to any Bishop. It was held T. R. E. † by Earl Tostig. Of other names of the same type, as *Biscopestrea*, some had been held by Bishops, some not. But of course all *may* have taken their name from Bishops

* Eponumos—one from whom the name is derived.
† Tempore Rex Edwardi.

at some earlier time. Doubtless much church property got lost during the Danish invasion.

Knowing nothing of the particular place, and family of which you speak, and arguing wholly from the general laws of nomenclature, I should say, First, that Bispham is most likely a contraction of Biscopham. Secondly, that *Biscopham* must come from *Biscop*, either as an office or proper name. It cannot well be anything else, though one would have expected *Biscopesham*, in the genitive, like all the other names of the class.

Thirdly, that the family of Bispham must have taken their name from the place at some time not earlier than the twelfth century.

Fourthly, that the family name proves nothing in any way as to the origin of the name of the place. The first man who called himself Rogerus or Eadwardus de Biscopham, called himself so simply from the name of the place as it stood in his day.

Believe me
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD A. FREEMAN."

In a work by John Burton entitled "Monasticon Eboracense and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire" and on page 390 of the edition of 1758, he mentions that "Henry, son of Henry, son of Hugh Biscop, gave [to the Abbey of Selby] the homage and service of Ralphe de Thorp, for five acres in

Uckfeld [within the town of Bardelby now, 1758, Barlby]." This seems to prove that the name of Biscop survived not only in Lancashire but in the adjoining county of Yorkshire, and as a proof of its survival in another part of England I quote the following extract from Col. Lemuel J. Chester's book of "London Marriage Licenses 1521–1869" printed by B. Quaritch, London 1887.

"Samuel Biscop of St. James, Garlick Hithe, London, clerk, bachelor, about 30, and Mrs. Sarah Ward of St. Stephen, Colman Street, Spinster, about 18, with consent of her father James Ward of same, Esq. at St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London 30th Sept. 1678." Since the foregoing was written there was printed for the Chetham Society at Manchester in 1887, a book entitled "The History of the Parish of Bispham in the County of Lancaster" by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Fishwick, F. S. A., author of many interesting papers and books concerning Lancaster, and a member of the Councils of the Chetham, the Historic and the Record Societies. In this history, under the head of "Origin of the name Bispham" on page 127, he says:

"Whitaker is responsible for the idea that the Biscopham of Doomsday Survey took its name from having at a very early date contained a mansion belonging to or inhabited by one of the Archbishops of York. To support this theory there is

not one tittle of evidence, and it may be set aside as being simply an attempt to account for the name.

"There are two Bisphams in Lancashire and one in Cheshire, and as it is an undoubted fact that there was a powerful Saxon family of the name of Biscop in England in the 7th Century (if not earlier) it is at least possible that these places may have taken their names from the early owners of the soil, and subsequently have given their names thus acquired to other owners. At all events it is as likely that the 'ham' denoted the dwelling place or settlement of a race called Biscop, as that it is evidence of an ancient Episcopal residence.

"A family of the name of Bispham held the manor of Bispham in Croston parish for many centuries. A pedigree signed by Henry St. George, Norroy King of Arms, commences with Matthew de Bispham,* lord of the manor of Bispham, who died in the time of King John. A family of the same name also held possessions in Bispham in the Fylde at a very early date (see page 3)." On referring to page 3, of this history I find the following entry: "William de Lichfield Abbot of Dieulacres, died seised in 1411-12 of a messuage, and ten acres of land in Bispham which he had from Almario de Bispham."†

* Harl. MSS., 2042. † Inq. post mort.

Other passages relating to members of this family are as follows:

"Amongst the early owners of the land here were the abbot and monastery of St. Peter of Salop, and a family taking its name from the place, of which was Adam de Biscopham, who gave to the above named monastery all his lands in Biscopham and Norbrec. To this Charter William de Boteler and William de Karleton, Knights, were witnesses.* To the same religious house Bernardus, Bishop of St. David's (in Wales) granted of his Lordship of Biscopham a carucate of land, and the tithes of Laton and Warbreck. . . . In 1252 William de Newton, son of Richard de Biscopem, licensed the Abbot (of Dieulacres) to free ingress for sheep washing in the pool or mere of Little Biscopeym—." p. 2. "At the suit of John Ferynton a precept was issued 18 Nov. 13 Hen. IV. (1411) to the escheator to seize all the goods and chattels of Thomas Hesketh, Roger de Bispham, Robert de Horskare and Thomas Cay, who were outlawed for debt."† p. 4. And on page 115, under the heading of "The Singletons of the Knowl" one of the old families of Bispham, there is this paragraph:

"From a deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1613, it appears that John Bispham of Bispham, on the

* Dod. MSS. 110, Y. Y. Y. 21.
† Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, p. 172.

intended marriage of his daughter Ellen, with George, the son of John Singleton of the Knowl, yeoman, conveyed certain lands in Bispham to George Singleton." *

From the above letters and history of Bispham it is reasonably clear that the place Biscopham took its name from this Saxon family of Biscop, and that the family bearing the name of Biscopham or Bispham was so called from the place when in the Twelfth Century English surnames became hereditary, but there is no proof that they were descended from or had any connection with the Saxon family from whom the place was named.

* Church House Title Deeds.

FAMILY PEDIGREE

IN Baines' History of Lancashire, referred to above and under the head of Bispham Parish, he says: "Dr. Whitaker mentions that in the 16th year of Edward 1st (1288) Averia de Bispham had free warren in this manor; but for Averia we should probably read Andrew, the reference being probably to the Manor of Bispham in Croston parish, of which at that date Andrew de Bispham was lord of the manor, as appears from Sir Henry St. George's pedigree of Bispham of Billinge" *—and in a note at the foot of the page he refers for this pedigree to the Harleian MS. 2042. These MSS. are in the possession of the British Museum, and I obtained in the summer of 1872, from Mr. Richard Sims, Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the Museum, copies of the said pedigree, and of many other valuable and interesting documents relating to the history of the Bispham family.

The pedigree was made in the 16th year of "the reign of King Charles 1st" for "Samuel Bispham

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol. II., p. 507.

of Billinge Esq.," "one of the Doctors in ordinary to King Charles." The Harleian MSS. took their name from their collector, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and "the collection contains 7,639 volumes, exclusive of 14,236 original rolls, charters and deeds. Although somewhat miscellaneous in its character, historical literature in all its branches forms one of its principal features. It is particularly rich in heraldic and genealogical manuscripts, and in the accounts of the Heralds visitations of Counties." *

The pedigree begins with the time of King John, who reigned between 1199 and 1216, and ends in the 16th year of King Charles 1st (1640). With it are the old Latin and English deeds and charters substantiating its statements, and as they are interesting in illustrating somewhat the periods of time mentioned in the pedigree, I have thought it desirable to preserve them in this record. "The Radcliffes have been a wide-spreading and honorable family in Lancashire; their arms, as above, blazoned 10th of Richard II., in the Bispham pedigree (one of the ancestors of Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart.), drawn up 1640, by Henry St. George, Norroy King at Arms, and esteemed a masterly pedigree." †

* Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XIII., p. 391. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1857.

† Gregson's Portfolio of Fragments, p. 103, Ed. 1869.

THE PEDIGREE

The original of the above sketch made by Sir Henry St. George is prefixed to the " declaration " which follows :

THE DECLARATION OF THE KING OF ARMS

TO all and singular as well nobles as gentlemen as others to whom these presents shall come. S^r. Henry S^t. George, Knt. Norroy Kinge att Armes of the north parts of this realme of England from the river of Trent northwards sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge: whereas antiently for the preservacõn of true descents of families and the celebracõn of the true atchievm^ts of all noble and generous houses, Emperors, Kings, and princes in their severall regions Kingdomes and provinces, Instituted Kings, Heraulds, and officers of Armes, persons conversant in military affaires, that they might the better take notice of and alsoe record the worthie accõns of deserveinge Men that the memory of their posterity and preventing confusion in the use of those remembrances which are comõnly and most aptly called Armes, and that upon all occasions those that were touched with a care to preserve their descents and birthright, might have recourse unto those fores^d ministers of hono^r for the true exem-

plificacõn of their genealogies and marshallinge of such coates of armes as by the marriage of their auncestors with the heires of other families are to be quartered. Know yee that in these respects Samuell Bispham of Billing in the Com' of Lancaster Esq., being within my province hath had conference with me to the purpose afores[d] and hath requested me to search out and make declaration of the verity of his descent and the ancient armes belonginge to his name and family, and to that purpose hath brought unto me divers authenticke records and other antient writeings which doe exactly prove his descent and family to be very antient and of long continuance, and to have married with the heires of severall families of gentry accordinge as is here set forth and declared in this Instrument; vidlt That the said Samuell Bispham, now of Bispham and Billinge, was sonne and heire of William, sonne of Thomas, sonne and heire of Thomas, sonne and heire of Peter, sonne and heire of Richard, sonne and heire of Raph, sonne and heire of Roberte, sonne and heire of Henry, sonne and heire of Roger, sonne and heire of Roger Bispham the younger, sonne and heire of Roger de Bispham who lived 22 E. 3 and married Alice daughter and coheire of * Dodingsells of Yorkshire, which Roger the younger married Margaret daughter

* Blank in MS.

and heire of Avice which was the daughter and coheire of Roberte de Heyton of Billinge, by his mother Mary, daughter and heire to Billinge, where their posterity have continued untill this tyme, and as touchinge the armes belonginge to his family he brought unto me a patent of a confirmation of a coate and crest assigned unto his father by Norroy, Kinge of Armes under his hand and seale of his office, bearinge date the 30th of June 1613,* which coate armour as appereth by such old papers, writeings, and Pedigrees as he produced unto me was not the antient armes belonginge to his family, for it is plainly set forth in severall pedigrees made for the Griffiths of Pentheine, the Bagnalls and others who married the heires of S^r^ Richard Dalton Kn^t^, which family of Dalton married Jane daughter and heire of S^r^ Henry de Bispham Kn^t^, Lord of Bispham, who lived in the tyme of Kinge Edward the Second, and was sonne of Henry de Bispham, sonne of Andrew de Bispham, sonne of Warine de Bispham, sonne of Matthew de Bispham, Lord of Bispham in the tyme of Kinge John—which said S^r^ Henry Bispham (as appereth by the fores^d^ pedigrees) did beare for his coate armour, Gules a cheveron betweene three lions heads erazed argent, langued azure. He was Eldest brother to Roger Bispham, grandfather to that Roger de Bispham that married Margarett

* See Appendix.

the daughter and heire of Avice de Heyton which descent and armes being thus proved by the Pedigrees and writeings before expressed, I could not but at his request, make declaration hereof, and set forth his descent, marshall and quarter his attcheivem[t] accordingly. And for that the heire of his family was soe long since married unto the family of Dalton, and Dalton's heire to Griffith,* who quartereth the antient coate of Bispham of Bispham, I have thought fitt to declare and sett forth this his antient coate of armes as afores[d] thus differenced in manner and forme followinge that is to say, Gules a cheveron, betweene three lions heads erased argent—langued azure, on a Canton or, a rose of Yorke and Lancaster, and is to be bourne in the first place, together with those quarterings as are set forth and marshalled in the margent hereof, and further I doe adde unto this his said coate of armes this crest or cognisaunce, vid[l] a lion argent, langued armed azure, standing upon a chapeau gules, turned up ermyn, supportinge a shield gules, mantled gules, doubled argent as in the margent hereof are depicted with this motto Sola virtus Invicta—All which armes and crest and evrey parte and parcell thereof I the said Norroy Kinge of Armes, (by power and authority to me committed under the great seale of England) doe ratifie, confirme and grant unto the abovesaid

* See Appendix.

Samuell Bispham and to his issue and posterity for ever, observeinge their due differences accordinge to the Lawe of Armes and custome of this Kingdome, and they the same to use, beare and enjoy for evermore. In Wittnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fixed the seale of mine office, the first day of January, in the yeare of our Lord God 1640, and In the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God Kinge of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland, defender of the faith etc.

HEN: S[t.] GEORGE, NORROY
KINGE AT ARMES.

THE CHARTERS

THE Charters which follow occur in the Genealogy at the places indicated by the *letters of the Alphabet.*

Harl. MS. 2042. fol. 275b.

A. Ricardus Butler dedit Willelmo filio Thome Banestre et heredibus suis totam terras suam in villa de Bretherton, etc: testibus, Warin de Walton, Willelmo de Mara, Henrico de Longtree et Mattheo de Bispham.

TRANSLATION

(Richard Butler deeded to William son of Thomas Banestre, and his heirs, all his land in the village of Bretherton etc. Witnesses, Warin de Walton, William de Mara, Henry de Longtree and Matthew de Bispham.)

B. Ricardus Fitton dedit Matilda filie sue, totam medietatem villa de Rufford etc: testibus, domino Roberto de Banestre, domino Henrico de Lee, Willelmo de Mara, domino Ricardo de Butler, Warin de Bispham etc.

TRANSLATION

(Richard Fitton deeded to his daughter Matilda

the whole moiety of the village of Rufford etc. Witnesses Sir Robert de Banestre, Sir Henry de Lee, William de Mara, Sir Richard de Butler, Warin de Bispham etc.)

Harl. MS. 2077. fol. 130.

Warinus de Bispham witness to a grant from Richard Fitton to Matilda his dau. of lands in Rufford. No date, but circa 50 Hen. III [1266] *

C. In the roules of Inquisition taken in the Tower of London 16 E. 1. [1288] after the death of the then Earle of Darby of the land that he healed, it is found he healed the Manor of Bispham, and that Andrew de Bispham held the sayd manor of Bispham of him per homagium et servicium, XV^{d} etc:

Harl. MS. 2042. fol. 272.

Andreas de Bispham tenebat manerium de Bispham per homagium et servitium XV^{d}. From an Inquisition on the death of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby 16 Edw I. [1288]

D. Hoc carta remanet in manibus Doctor Bispham 1639.

Omnibus etc. Henricus de Bispham, dominus de Bispham, salutem in Domino. Noverint universitas vestra me teneri et obligatum esse pro me et heredibus meis Thome Banestre et heredibus suis in novem marcis pro octo acris terre in Bisp-

* The year after the battle of Evesham, and the next year 1267 we have Roger Bacon writing his "opus majus."

ham mihi venditis etc: et at magnam securitatem tales, meam fidem suus qui non solum fidem suus etc. Etiam principales debitores sic constituerunt et cujus quisque solvend, vidlzt Hen. de Rigby, Henrico de Aselden, Jo. de Cleyton, Jo. de Cotton, Rogero filio Hen. de Bispham et Ric. filium Tille, in cujus rei etc. Data Bispham dei lune proxime post festum purificationes beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo primo.

TRANSLATION

(To all whom it may concern etc. Henry de Bispham Lord of Bispham, health in the Lord. Know all of you that I am bound and obligated for myself and my heirs to Thomas Banestre and his heirs in the sum of nine marks in consideration of eight acres of land in Bispham sold to me etc. and for full security the following persons have constituted themselves my bondsmen who will be not only bondsmen, but also principal debtors, and individually responsible. viz: Henry de Rigby, Henry de Aselden, John de Cleyton, John de Cotton, Roger son of Henry de Bispham, and Richard son of Tilly. Dated at Bispham on the day of the (new) moon next following the feast of the purification of the Blessed Mary in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward.) [1357]*

* This was the year after the English victory over the French at Poictiers. —Ed.

E Inquisicio in Curia de Croston et Maudisley 19 E. 3. per sacramentum Rogeri de Bispham, Roberto de Bispham, Rogeri de Bispham Juniore, Warine filio Willelmo de Bispham, etc:

TRANSLATION

(Inquisition in the Court of Croston and Maudesley 19 Edward 3d [1345] on the oath of Roger de Bispham, Robert de Bispham, Roger de Bispham Junior, Warrin son of William de Bispham etc.)

[The Sir John Dalton, Knight, mentioned in the Pedigree as having married Jane the daughter and heir of Sir Henry Bispham, Lord of Bispham in the 40th year of Edward III. was according to "Burke's Commoners" the "son of Sir Robert de Dalton, living in the reign of Edward III. and died in 1369, seised of the manors of Bispham, Dalton Hall, and other lands in the County of Lancaster. He was direct ancestor of Robert Dalton Esq. of Bispham and Billinge, who acquired by purchase in 1556 the Manor and Estate of Thurnham. This family is now known as Dalton of Thurnham."—ED.]

F. Sir William Molineux of Sefton by deed dated 40 E. 3. [1366] gave to Jo. de Dalton, a yearly rent of XX Marks out of his land in Ellhall dated at Bispham. This sheweth the sayd S^r. Jo. Dalton who married Bispham's heyre then to live at the Manor of Bispham, the heyre generall of

this family of Dalton married to Griffith of Pentryn as by Dalton and Griffith's Pedigreys appereth.

G. Domina Alicia de Hesketh que fuit ux^{r} domini Johannis de Hesketh, militis, et dominus Willelmus de Hesketh, miles, filius suis, dederunt terras Rogero de Bispham per separates cartas datas 17 et 22 E. 3. This S$^{r.}$ William Hesketh et Roger de Bispham, married the 2 coheyres of Dodingsells of Kendall, Com. York. Sciant etc: Avicia filia Roberti de Heyton dedi etc. Margrete filie mei et heredibus de corpore suo legittime procreatis, reversionem quarto partis manerii de Billinge cum pertinentiis quam Alanus de Rainsford et Agneta uxor suis tenent ad totam vitam suam etc. Habendum etc.: testibus Gilberto de Ins, Johanne de Ecleston, Willelmo de Bradshaw, de Haugh, Johanne Travers, Roberto de Winstanley. Datum Billinge die dominica proxime ante festum Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis. A^{o} regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo tercio.

TRANSLATION

(Lady Alice de Hesketh, who was formerly the wife of Sir John de Hesketh, soldier, and Sir Wilde Hesketh soldier, his son, deeded lands to Roger de Bispham *by separate deeds, dated 17 and 22 Edward 3.* [*1343 and 1348*]. Be it known etc: that I Avicia daughter of Robert de Heyton have granted etc. to Margaret my daughter, and to the

heirs of her body legitimately born, the reversion of the fourth part of the Manor of Billinge with its appurtenances of which Alan de Rainsford, and Agnes his wife etc: to be held etc: Witnesses Gilbert de Ins, John de Ecleston, William de Bradshaw, de Haugh, John Travers, Robert de Winstanley. Dated at Billinge on the Sunday next preceding the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd after the Conquest the forty third.) *

H. Sciant etc: Robertus Blundell, rector ecclesii de Aldeston et Willelmus Dobb, Capellanus, dedimus etc. Roberto de Bispham ad totam vitam suam. Omnia messuagia terras etc: quas habimus ex dono et feofamente Roberti in villa de Billinge etc: Exceptis illis certis messuagies etc: qui prius dedimus Radulfo de Bispham filio et heredi predicti Roberti et Elizabethe filii Ricardi de Tareleton, et heredibus de corporibus Eorundem legittime procreatis etc: testibus, Henrico de Blundell, et Johanne de Blundell, Armigeris, Radulfo de Worthington, Lau. de Ireland. Datum Billinge —1 May 18. Hen. 6.

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc. That we Robert Blundell, rector of the Church of Aldeston, and William

* This undoubtedly refers to the English Conquest of France in 1346.—ED.

Dobb, Chaplain have deeded etc: to Robert de Bispham, for his entire life, all the homesteads, lands etc: which we have have held by gift and fee of Robert in the village of Billinge, except those special homesteads etc: which we previously granted to Radulph de Bispham son and heir of the aforesaid Robert and of Elizabeth daughter of Richard de Tarleton, to the heirs of the bodies of the same legitimately born etc. Witness, Henry de Blundell and John de Blundell, Knights, Radulph de Worthington, Lawrence de Ireland. Dated Billinge 1 May 18. Hen. 6.) [1440] *

I. An Indenture made xi August 21 E. 4. [1482] † between Rafe Bispham and Alexander Ditton, Sonne of Henry, wherein it is agreed that Richard Bispham, sonne and heyre to Rafe shall marry Elizabeth dau. to the said Alexander, and shall estate land on her and him, & the heyres of their bodeys, and also to estate all his lands in Lancashire on Hugh Gelibrond and Rafe Denton to be Infeofed on them etc.

J. Sciant etc.: Petrus Bispham de Billinge et Tho. Bispham de Billinge filius et heres predicti Petri dedimus etc. Agnete Barnes filie Edwardi Barnes de Bould, unum messuagium etc: in villa de Billinge etc: Habendum etc: prefate Agnete Barnes pro termino vite sue prout [?] in quadam

* The war of the Roses began in 1455.—ED.

† This was ten years before the discovery of America by Columbus.—ED.

sedula hinc carte consuta specificatur, etc: Datum 24 Sept. 29 Hen. 8.

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc. That we Peter Bispham of Billinge, and Thomas Bispham of Billinge, sonne and heir of the aforesaid Peter, have granted etc: to Agnes Barnes, daughter of Edward Barnes of Bould, One homestead etc: in the village of Billinge etc: to be held etc: by the aforesaid Agnes Barnes for the term of her life, according as it is specified in a certain schedule sewed together with this deed. Dated 24 Sept. 29 Henry 8th.) [1537] *

K. An Indenture made 15 August 1. Q. Eliz. [1559] between Thomas Bispham of Billinge, Com. Lancashire, gent[t] and William Smalshaw of Up Holland in the sayd County, wherein it is agreed that Thomas Sonne & heir to the said Thomas shall marry Elizabeth, dau. to the said William, and that Thomas the father shall estate on John Barnes and Lau. Heyton all lands, manors etc. in Billinge etc: as also the house late in tenure of Peter Bispham deceased etc. for use of Eliz. for her life—then to Thomas her husband and his heyres male, for want to Henry, yonger Sonne of Thomas the father, for default to Thomas the father etc. also the feoffees to be Seased of a parcel of land in tenure of William Bispham etc. and a

* The year before this was signalized by the dissolution of the Monasteries. —Ed.

place called the Carr in tenure of John Bispham, and to be forster father during the life of the sayd John, then to Eliz. then to her husband, and then to Henry as above, etc. Testibus, Tho. Orrell, Edw. Heyton, Edmund Winstanley etc.

L. An Indenture last June 15 Q. Eliz. [1573] between Thomas Bispham of Billinge in the County of Lanc^{r} Sen^{r} Gentleman, and Robert Smalwood and others wherein Thomas is willing to suffer a fine at Lancaster of all his lands in Billinge and Raynsford, vidlzt to the use of Thomas Bispham Jun. for his life, and certayn parcells to the use of Elizabeth, now wife of Thomas Junior, etc: then to Edmund, then to William his brother, and for defalt to Thomas his brother, for defalt to Thomas Bispham party to these presens etc: provided that if ether Edm. William or Thom: sonnes to Tho. the younger sell or alienate etc. but for terme of 2 or 3 lives, they that shall so doe to loose theire estate therein, etc: Testes Alexander Rigbey, Richard Tildesley, James Rigebey et aliis.

M. Noverint etc: Elizabetham filiam Tho. Bispham de Billinge in Com. Lanc. generosi relaxasse etc: prefato Thome, totam ejus etc: in Billinge et Ranford in Com. Lanc^{r}. que fuerunt hereditarii Ricardi Bispham et Petri Bispham filii ejus cujus quidam Petri predictus Thomas filius est, et in omnibus predicto Thome existentibus ita vero quod me ego Elizabetha nec heredes mei etc: Data 10

July 4 Q. Eliz: testibus. James Winstanley, Jo. Billinge, Peires Lathom, Jo. Fairclough, Vayne Heyton and William Lathom.

TRANSLATION

M. (Be it known etc: That Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bispham of Billinge in the County of Lancaster Gentleman has given up etc: to the aforesaid Thomas all right etc. in Billinge and Rainford in the County of Lancaster which were the inheritance of Richard Bispham and of Peter Bispham his Son, of which very Peter the aforesaid Thomas is the Son, and in everything belonging to the aforesaid Thomas in such manner that neither I Elizabeth, nor my heirs etc: can claim etc: Dated 10 July 4 Q. Eliz. [1562]. Witnesses James Winstanley, John Billinge, Peires Lathom, John Fairclough, Vayne Heyton and William Lathom.)

In addition to the pedigree made by Sir Henry St. George, and just given, I received another, taken from the collection of MSS. made by Randle Holme, himself a deputy to the "Office of Armes" and the collection being known as Randle Holme's Chronicles. They are part of the Harleian MSS. and belong also to the British Museum. The copies were made for me by the aforesaid Mr. Richard Sims, Assistant Keeper of MSS. in the Museum. This pedigree is essentially the same as Sir Henry St. George's the chief difference being that it enlarges upon the history of some of the people

named in it, and gives certain details and dates wanting in the former pedigree. But it begins with the same "Matthew de Bispham, end of King John," and concludes in 1639 with Thomas Bispham "the son and heyre now a year and a half ould."

Other documents relating to persons mentioned in these pedigrees are as follow, all of them copied from original MSS. in the Harleian Collection.

Harl. MS. 2042. fol. 272^{b}.

"In cartis privatis Johannis Osbaldston de Osbaldston arm. :

"Johannis filius Ada de Osbaldston dimisit ad firmam pro 40 annis decem acras vasti et bosci cum pertinentiis in Osbaldston Nicholao de Bispham, per cartam datam 12 Edw. 3. [1338]. Testib. Roberto de Clideron, etc."

TRANSLATION

(Among the private papers of John Osbaldston de Osbaldston, Knight,

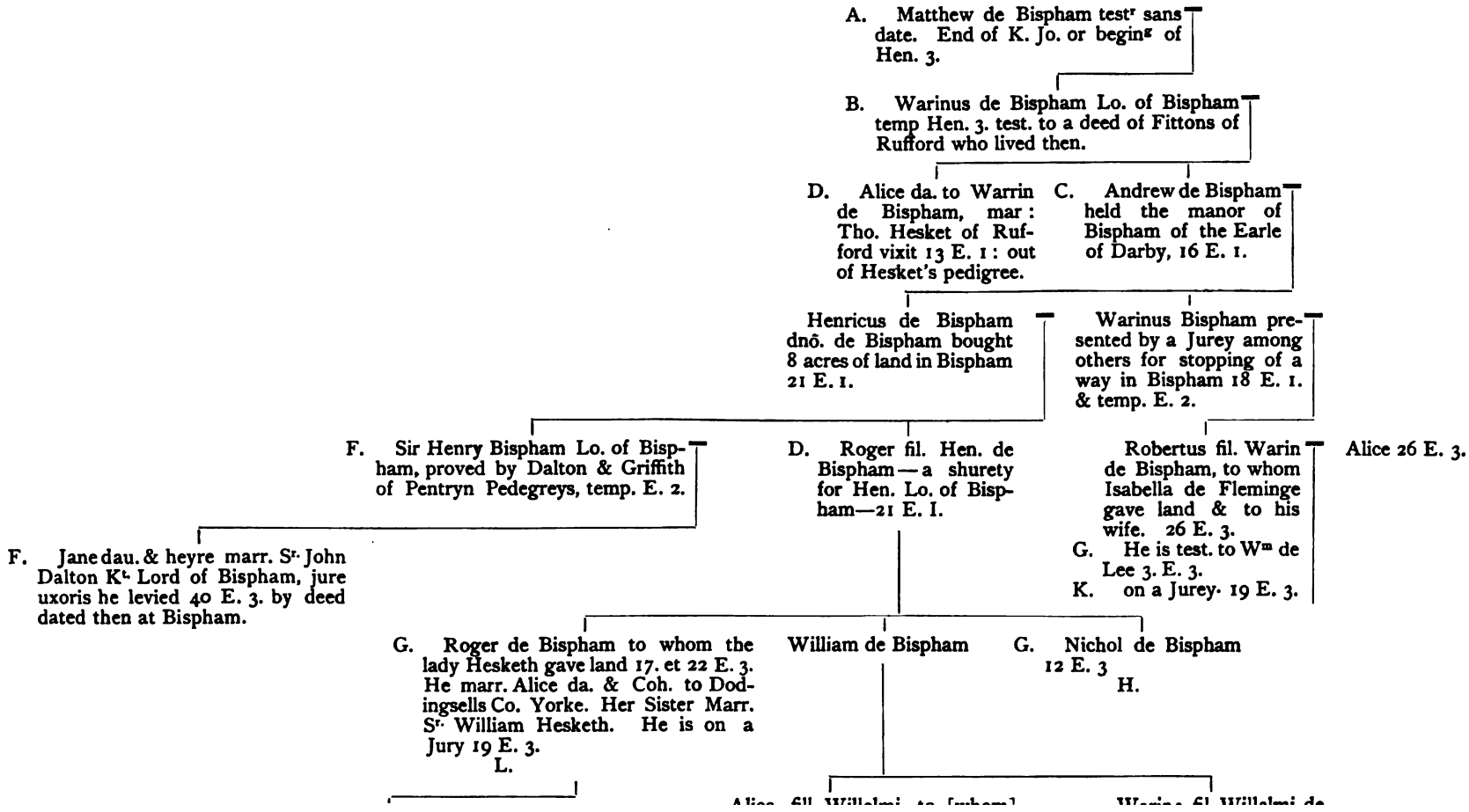
John, son of Ada de Osbaldston rented for improvement for 40 years ten acres of moorland and meadow with its appurtenances in Osbaldston to Nicholas de Bispham, by a deed dated 12th of Edward 3^{d}. Witness, Robert de Clideron etc.)

Ibid.

"Ex cartis prifati Tho. Hesketh de Rufford. Isabella de Fleminge vidua confirmavit terras Ro-

HARLEIAN MS.

1987 fo. 184.


A. Matthew de Bispham testr sans date. End of K. Jo. or beginr of Hen. 3.
B. Warinus de Bispham Lo. of Bispham temp Hen. 3. test. to a deed of Fittons of Rufford who lived then.
D. Alice da. to Warrin de Bispham, mar: Tho. Hesket of Rufford vixit 13 E. 1: out of Hesket's pedigree.
C. Andrew de Bispham held the manor of Bispham of the Earle of Darby, 16 E. 1.
Henricus de Bispham dnô. de Bispham bought 8 acres of land in Bispham 21 E. 1.
Warinus Bispham presented by a Jurey among others for stopping of a way in Bispham 18 E. 1. & temp. E. 2.
F. Sir Henry Bispham Lo. of Bispham, proved by Dalton & Griffith of Pentryn Pedegreys, temp. E. 2.
D. Roger fil. Hen. de Bispham — a shurety for Hen. Lo. of Bispham—21 E. I.
Robertus fil. Warin de Bispham, to whom Isabella de Fleminge gave land & to his wife. 26 E. 3.
Alice 26 E. 3.
G. He is test. to Wm de Lee 3. E. 3.
K. on a Jurey. 19 E. 3.
F. Jane dau. & heyre marr. Sr. John Dalton Kt. Lord of Bispham, jure uxoris he levied 40 E. 3. by deed dated then at Bispham.
G. Roger de Bispham to whom the lady Hesketh gave land 17. et 22 E. 3. He marr. Alice da. & Coh. to Doddingsells Co. Yorke. Her Sister Marr. Sr. William Hesketh. He is on a Jury 19 E. 3.
L.
William de Bispham
G. Nichol de Bispham 12 E. 3
H.

Roger de Bispham
Junior,
on the same Jury 19 E. 3. L. Sute for land in Billinge—
19 E. 3. marr. Margreta dau. to Amitia de Huyton—dau

Isabell Fleminge gave
land 26 E. 3.

Bispham—on same Jury
19 E. 3.
L.

berto filio Warino de Bispham et Allicia uxori ejus et Alicia filia Willelmi de Bispham. Dat. 26 Edward 3d."

TRANSLATION

(Among the papers of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford before mentioned:

Isabella de Fleminge widow, confirmed lands to Robert, son of Warine de Bispham and Alice his wife, and to Alice daughter of William de Bispham. Given 26th year of Edward 3d.) [1352] *

Fol. 274.

"Sciant etc. Robertus Bispham et Radulphus Bispham filius ejusdem Roberti, dedimus etc: Edwardo de Athirton unum tenementum cum suis pertinenciis in villa de Billinge vocatum le thre Walfeld, in tenura Johannis Chaydock. Habendum etc: reddendo per primos septem annos unum granum piperis ad festum natale domini etc. testibus Jacobo de Wynstanley sen. Johanne de Birkenhead, Thoma. de Totehill. Datum Billinge 5th May 26 Hen. 6." [1448]

Seale broke off.

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc: that we Robert Bispham and Radulph Bispham son of the same Robert, have granted etc: to Edward de Athirton, one Estate with its appurtenances in the village of Billinge, called Le Thre Walfeld, at present tenanted by

* Battle of Crécy fought 1346.—Ed.

John Chaydock, to be held etc : by rendering during the first seven years one grain of pepper at Christmas etc: Witness, James de Wynstanley senior, John de Birkenhead, Thomas de Totehill. Dated Billinge 5th May 26th year of Henry 6th) *

Harl. MS. 2042. fol. 273^{b}.

" Hic Indentura facta inter Willelmum Dob, Capellanum ex una parte et Nicholaum Winstanley de Billinge ex altera testatur quod predictus Willelmus concessit et adfirmam dimisit prefato Nicholao unum tenamentum in villa de Billinge modo in Tenura dicti Nicholai quod predictus Willelmus habuit ex dono et feofamento Roberti de Bispham conjunctum feofamento Roberti Blundle jam defunctis. Habendum etc: prefato Nicholao heredibus etc : a festo Santi Martini ad terminum undecim annorum. Reddendo autem per primos duos annos, unum granum piperis etc : et inde Xiiis 4^{d} etc : Testibus Johanne Molyneux, clerico, Willelmo Molyneux, Armigero, Ricardo Wigswall. dat. Billinge 19 Edward 4. [1479] "

A seal with the letter M.

TRANSLATION

(This Indenture drawn up between William Dob, Chaplain, on one side, and Nicholas Winstanley of Billinge on the other, testifies that the aforesaid

* Jack Cade's insurrection 1450.—ED.

William has granted and leased to the aforesaid Nicholas one Estate in the village of Billinge to be tenanted only by the said Nicholas, which the aforesaid has held by the gift and deed of Robert de Bispham joined with the deed of Robert Blundle now deceased: To be held etc: by the aforesaid Nicholas his heirs etc: from the feast of St. Martin for the term of eleven years by paying for the first two years one grain of pepper etc: and afterward 13^{s} 4^{d} etc:—Witnesses John Molyneux, Clerk, William Molyneux, Knight, Richard Wigswall. Dated Billinge 19th year of Edward the 4th [1479] *)

Ibid.

"Noverint etc: Willelmum Shawersby, Capellanum Attornasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Henricum de Winstanley, meum, verum et legittimum attornatum ad deliberandum pro me et in nomine meo Radulpho Bispham plenam et pacificam possessionem in omnibus illis terris etc: in villa de Billinge etc: que predictus Radulphus habet ex dono et feofamento meo prout [?] in quibusdam Cartis etc: Datum 19 Februarii A^{o} 17. Hen. 7. [1502]"

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc.: that I, William Shawersby, Chaplain, have constituted in my stead Henry de Winstanly chosen by me in Christ my true and

* This was 3 years after Wm. Caxton settled in England.—ED.

lawful Attorney for delivering on my behalf and in my name to Radulph Bispham full and peaceful possession of all those lands etc. : in the village of Billinge etc : which the aforesaid Radulph possesses by my gift and deed, as in certain documents. Dated 19th of February in the 17th year of Henry 7th)

Ibid. fol. 274^{b}.

"Sciant etc: Thomas Bispham de Billinge in Com : Lan^{c} gent^{l} dedi, etc : Johanni Barnes de Bold in Com. Lanc. gentl. et Lau. Heaton de Billinge in comitatu predicto yeoman, omnia maneria messuagia terras etc : in Billinge predicto. Habendum etc : predicto Johanni et Lau. heredibus etc : ad usum etc : specificatum in quibusdam Indenturis tangentibus maritagium Tho : Bispham filii et heredis apparentis mei ex una parte et Elizabethe Smalshawe filie Willelmi Smalshawe de Up Holland quarum Indenturarum, datum est 15 August 1. Q. E. et sciant me prefatum Thomam Attornasse etc : Hen : Whalley et Tho : Ashurst meos veros etc : ad Intrand. in nomine meo in omnia predicta, maneria, messuagia, etc : et plenàm et pacificam possessionem in premissis prefato Johanni Barnes et Lau : Heyton deliberandum etc. Data 18 August 1 Q. E.") [1559]

A seal of this form

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc : that I Thomas Bispham of

Billinge in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, have granted etc: to John Barnes of Bold, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, and to Laurance Heyton of Billinge in the County aforesaid, yeoman, all the manors, homesteads, lands etc. in Billinge aforesaid to be held etc: by the aforesaid John and Laurance their heirs etc: for the use etc: specified in certain Indentures concerning the marriage contract between Thomas Bispham my son and heir apparent on the one side and Elizabeth Smalshaw daughter of William Smalshaw, of Up Holland; the date of which Indenture is 15th August in the 1st year of Queen Elizabeth. And be it known that I the aforesaid Thomas have constituted Henry Whalley and Thomas Ashurst my true and lawful attorneys for investing them in my name with all the aforesaid manors, homesteads etc: and for delivering full and peaceful possession in the premises to the aforesaid John Barnes and Laurance Heyton. Dated 18th August 1st year of Queen Elizabeth.)

"Noverint etc: Thomas Bispham senr. de Billinge in Com: Lancastr. generosus et Thomas Bispham Junior filius et heres apparens predicti Thome tenemur et firmiter obligamur Willelmo Bispham Seniore, de Billinge, husbandman, in viginti libris etc. Data 7 June 4 Q. Eliz. [1562]

"The condition is if Tho. Bispham and his Sonne performe covenants mentioned in a paier of

Indentures conferminge a messuage and lands made by them to William in Billinge that then this is to be voyd etc: Witnesses Peter Chadock, W^m^ Barton, Roger Darbyshire and Thomas Fox. The Seales a Egle displayed."

TRANSLATION

"Be it known etc: that Thomas Bispham Senior of Billinge in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, and Thomas Bispham Junior, Son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Thomas are held and rigidly obligated to William Bispham Senior of Billinge, husbandman in the sum of twenty pounds. Dated 7 June 4 Q. Eliz.

"Sciant etc: Thomas Bispham de Billinge in Com. Lanc. generoso, et Thomas Bispham filius et heres apparens predicto Thome. dedimus etc. Willelmo Colley de Ecleston juxta Knowsley in comitatu predicto, generoso et Radulfo Ecleston filio Petri Ecleston de Ecleston predicti generoso, totam illam pasturam vocatam le Barkers Intack in Billinge in tenura predicti Thome patris. Habendum etc: ad opus etc: in quadam sedula indentata annexata etc: et nos in propria persona nostra deliberasse Willelmo Colley et Radulpho plenum possessionem. Habendum etc: Data 17 July 4 Q. E. [1562]*

"Two seals are attached, the one bearing an Agnus Dei the other the initials I. & B."

* Puritan party formed 1564.—ED.

TRANSLATION

(Be it known etc: that we Thomas Bispham of Billinge in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, and Thomas Bispham Son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Thomas, have granted etc: to William Colley of Ecleston near Knowsley in the County aforesaid, gentleman, and to Radulph Ecleston son of Peter Ecleston of Ecleston aforesaid, gentleman, all that pasture called Le Barkers Intack, in Billing, tenanted by the aforesaid Thomas, Sen: to be held etc: for the use etc: specified in a certain schedule annexed etc: and we in our own person have delivered to William Colley and Radulph full possession. To be held etc: Dated the 17th of July in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth.)

"The Intent of this deed of feoffment is that William Colley and Rafe Ecleston & their heyres stand in to be seised of the sayd closure wthin named to the use of Tho. Bispham the father, and Tho. Bispham his sonne and heyre apparent, if that wthout fraud they pay to Elizabeth Bispham, daughter to Thomas the father one annuity or annuall rent of 13^{s} 4^{d} for her life at 2 payments vizlt. Christmas & Midsomer or els the feofes to be seased of the sayd land for her use, dated as before, all the same witnesses as are at Elizabeth deed above."

"This Indenture made 13 July 11 Q. Eliz. [1569]* between Thomas Bispham of Billinge in the County of Lancaster gent[l] and Thomas his Sonne and heyre apparent & Thomas Barton of Billinge, tanner, wherein Thomas Bispham the father and Thomas the Sonne for X[li.] demise to the sayd Thomas Barton a messuage in Billinge called the lowe house with a gardyn etc: and a closure called Whitle Croft, and one by the name of Whittell and 2 parcells neire the land of Jo. Billinge and John Lathom, gent. called the 3 Wallfields etc: to have and hould the same for 3 lives, vidlzt of the sayd[e] Thomas Barton, Oliver & Robert Barton, sonns of the sayd Thomas, payinge yearly XVi[s] 4[d] etc: & the sayd Thomas Bispham and his sonne, make Geffrey Byrchall, and Jo. Sherington their Attorneys to give possession of the same etc: Witnesses at sealinge and delivery Geffrey Birchall, Henry Winstanley, William Tunstall, Thomas Chadock and Jo. Sherington. Two seals are attached, the one bearing the initials I. S. the other G. B.

Witnesses at possession William Molyneux, Ed. Heyton, and William Barton."

Folio 275.

"An Indenture made 16th August 13 Q. Eliz. [1571]† between Thomas Bispham the yonger,

* William Shakspere born 1564.—Ed.

† Spanish Armada 1588, 17 years after the date of this document.—Ed.

sonne and h. to Thomas Bispham the Elder of Billinge in the County of Lanc^{r} gent^{l} and Henry, yonger sone of Thomas Bispham Sen^{r}. shewinge that whereas Thomas the Elder by his deed beringe date herewith hath graunted etc: wth Thomas his sonne, certayn feilds in Billinge called the 3 Threfields contayninge 5 acres, a closure called the Clough, 3 acres, the marled earth beinge 2 acres, 2 other closures of 2 acres, parcell of the demayn of Thomas the father, and given to Thomas his Sonne that he may the beter estate the premises for Henry Bispham his brother, who in consideration gave him X$^{li.}$ to acnoledge a fine thereof at Lan^{c} the next assises, for the use of the sayd Henry and his heyres for ever, and further to the use of Thomas the father and Thomas the Sonne so long as they shall keepe the sayd covenaunts, paying Henry Bispham yearly 50^{s} at severall feastes during his life, for default then Henry to have the benefit of the fine and lands for ever, to w^{ch} Thomas the yonger doth acnoledge etc: Seale broke off.

Sealed in presens of Rafe Bynkfield, W$^{m.}$ Benton, Robert Lathom."

BISPHAM MANORS

THERE are two Bispham Manors in Lancashire, and the one so often referred to in these old Latin and English documents is situated in the Parish of Croston, and in the Leyland hundred. "The hundreds of the Saxons were exactly the same with the Cantrefs of the Britons. The latter consisted of a hundred townships, and the former were composed of ten tythings. These were always considerable districts, and exist to this day, the great division of the counties. Each of these contained a hundred free-masters of families, or in other words, a hundred superiors of townships." * The Bisphams of this History lived at this Manor as early as the twelfth century, for as is stated in Sir Henry St. George's Pedigree, "Matthew de Bispham, lord of the Manor of Bispham in the County of Lancaster dyed in the tyme of Kinge John" and the lordship of this manor seems to have continued for five generations in the male line of the family or till the reign of King Edward the 3d. when Jane the daughter and heir of Sir

* Baines' History, Vol. I., p. 259.

Henry Bispham Lord of Bispham was married to Sir John Dalton Knt. who in a deed dated at Bispham in the 40th year of Edward the 3d levied as "Lord of Bispham jure uxoris."

"The hundred of Leyland bounded by the Ribble Estuary on the north, Blackburn hundred on the northeast, Salford hundred on the southeast, and West Derby on the southwest though claiming an historical antiquity as high as any other of the great divisions of Lancashire does not rank in the present day with the surrounding hundreds in modern improvements or in manufacturing or commercial importance. This hundred is 16 miles in length from Marton Meer on the West to Chorley Moors on the East, and 14 miles in breadth from Penwortham on the north to the extremity of Standish Parish which pierces the hundred of West Derby in the Parish of Wigan on the south. In Saxon times Leyland and Penverdant were royal manors, in the latter of which was a castle, probably the seat of the Saxon thane of the whole district. In Domesday Book Leyland is spoken of as having been in the tenure of Roger de Poictou, but then held by the King, from whom it passed in the course of time to John, Earl of Morton. Dr. Kuerden in his unpublished MS. in the Harleian collection, Codex 7386, after surveying the boundaries of the hundred thus traces the succession of its early lords.

"Of the Wapentake of Leyland, with the lords thereof:

. . . . . .

as (appears) by an Inquisition of the 16 of Edward the first [1288] (which) doth declare what townships belonged as appendant to that Wapentake, namely.

. . . . . .

Amicia de Bispam by ho and seru. of 1s. 3d. held Bispam . . . . . ." *

For Amicia we should read Andrew, this undoubtedly being that Andrew de Bispham Lord of the Manor of Bispham A°. 16 Edward 1st, mentioned in Sir Henry St. George's pedigree.

In Baines' History of Lancashire, writing of the Township of Bispham in Croston Parish he says: "Bispham is a small and thinly populated, but richly cultivated district, near the river Douglas, and opposite Burscough. Bispham Hall, a plain stone building erected in the 16th century now a farm, is the property of Lord Skelmersdale. The Stanleys, Earls of Derby, have long possessed what is called the lordship, but Bispham is merely a factitious manor. The principal landowners here are the Stanleys, the Rigbys, and Lord Skelmersdale. In this township is the free grammar school founded by Richard Durning in 1675." † The other Manor of Bispham is in Bispham Parish in the

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol. II., page. 112. † Ib., p. 118.

hundred of Amounderness in the north of Lancashire. "Of this parish the sea completely forms the western boundary; and the Parish of Poulton encloses it on the north, east and south. Its limits extend eight miles from north to south, and vary from one to two miles in breadth. . . . This parish comprises 3,983 statute acres. . . . The ancient Duchy Feodary states that William le Boteler held the Manor of Laton, Great Merton, Little Merton, Bispham, and Warebreck, by the service of one knight's fee. His son, Sir John Botiller, in the 5th year of the Duchy of John of Gaunt [1365] enrolled a grant of the Manor of Great Laton, Little Laton, and Bispham, to Henry de Bispham and Richard de Carleton, chaplains. . . . The Manor of Bispham having been granted in the reign of Richard II by Sir John Botiller to two chaplains, it probably remained vested in the church till the period of the dissolution of religious houses at the Reformation." *

"In 13 Elizabeth [1571] the Manors of Little Bispham, Grete Byspham, and Laton, were in the possession of Thomas Fleetwood. In 1835 the sole manorial lord in the parish was Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall Hall, Esq., M. P., who held a court-leet and baron, for Layton-cum-Warbreck and Great Bispham, in October, at Blackpool, when constables, by-law men, and wreck seekers were ap-

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol II., pp. 507, 508, 509.

pointed. Colonel Clifton is now the lord of Layton with Warbrick, and holds a court-leet yearly. But, in the present absence of the Hesketh-Fleetwood family, the lordship of Bispham is in abeyance." *

"The date of the parish church is unknown. It consists of a low but strong tower, surmounted by a vane and pinnacles, and a body without side aisles. A low ancient porch, of which the arch is considered by Dr. Whitaker as the remains of a Norman doorway, admits to the principal door." †

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol II., p. 508. † Ibid.

BISPHAM OF BILLINGE

A VALUABLE addition to the property of the Bisphams was made in the following manner:

Roger de Bispham the younger, son of Roger de Bispham, married Margaret daughter and heir to Avice de Heyton, and by the right of his wife became possessed and was Lord of the fourth part of Billinge, in the 10th year of Richard the 2d. [1388]

Concerning Billinge, Baines writes as follows: "Billinge township is in Wigan parish in the hundred of West Derby, and is so extensive that it is divided into two hamlets governed as separate townships, one called Billinge Chapel or Lower End, comprising the southern portion of the district and so called because the Chapel is within it and Billinge Higher End, containing the northern part of the township which is within the Chapelry of Up-Holland. Billinge anciently gave name to a family, of which the chief line terminated about the reign of Edward I. in a female heir Mary de Billinge who, marrying Henry de Heyton, had Robert de Heyton lord of the Manor of

Billinge."* "It appeareth" says Mr. Roger Dodsworth, "by ould papers of pleadings of the heirs of Heyton that Billinge was divided Among four Co-heirs."† "In 40 Edward III (1366) the eighth part of the Manor of Billinge was the subject of a final concord between John de Camsale and Henry del Causee, Chaplain, plaintiffs, and Allen de Raynford and Agnes his Wife." The fourth part descended (according to Baines) in the family of Bispham from the 10th year of Richard II. (1388) to Margaret daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Bispham born 1701. "But it is difficult to fix the residence of the De Billinges who were undoubtedly seated here before the reign of Edward I."‡

Among other documents in the British Museum is the record of a "suite" brought by Roger de Bispham and his Wife for the recovery of certain portions of their property in Billinge, and it has been thought well to reproduce the original Latin, together with a translation of the same.

Harl. M.S. 2042., fol. 273.

Apud Lancastriam. Comitatus Sessiones tentae die Lune proxime post festum Exaltationis Crucis Anno regaliter etc. decimo.

Assiza venit recognoscere si Nicholaus de Ath-

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol II., p. 189.
† Harl. MS. Cod. 2042, fol. 273[B].
‡ Baines' Lancanshire, Vol. II., pp. 189–190.

erton, Johana Gibondoghter de Billinge, Williel-mus Gerard et Margreta uxor ejus Thomas de Suthwode, Ricardus de Sonkey de Billinge et Johannes filius Rogeri de Crokehurst inuiste etc. disseisiverunt Margaretam uxorem Rogeri de Byspham de libero tenemento suo in Byllinge post prima etc. et inde eidem Rogerus et Margreta queruntur quod assizaverunt eam de quatuor messuagiis quater viginti acris terri 2 acris prate 12 acris bosci 8 acris more cum pertinenciis etc. Et predicta Johana per custodem suum venit et alii non venerunt sed quidam Johannes de Suthwode respondit pro eis tamquam eorum ballivus et pro eis nihil dicit quam assiza inter eis remanere debet racione capiatur inde nec eos assiza etc. Et predicta Johana dicit quod tenet in visci plegii non sunt nisi 3 messuagia quin-quaginta acræ terræ 2 acre prati et duo acre more cum pertinenciis et inde respondit et tenet et dicit ea quod assiza inde inter eos fieri non debet quia dicit quod quædam, Amicia de Huyton deedum fuit inde seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo et tenementa illa per cartam suam dimisit quibusdam Alana de Raynford et Agnete uxori ejus tenendum ad terminum vitae ejusdem Alani et Agnetis et dicit quod prefata Amicia habuit exitum quendam filium nomine Robertum et Margaret post ea obiit post cujus mortem ejus reversionis predictonem tenementorum eidem Roberto descendebat ut filio et heredi

ejusdem Amicie et dicit quod postmordum predictus Robertus obiit, post cujus mortem ejus reversionis tenementorum predictorum descendebat cuidam Gilberto ut filio et heredi ejusdem Roberti et dicit quod postmordum predicti Alanus et Agnes obierunt post quorum decessum predictus Gilbertus intravit in tenementis illis et obiit seisitus post cujus decessum predicta Johana ut filia et heres ejusdem Gilberti etatis undecim annorum in tenementis illis intravit et inde seisita fuit et predicte Rogerus et Margareta ut in jure ipsius Margrete clamando eandem Margretam esse filiam et heredem predicte Amicie ubi eadem Johana fuit filia predicta Gilberti filii Roberti filii predicte Amicie et sic est ipsa de sanguine predicte Amicie propinquior et petit Judicium si assizam in hac parte versus eam habere debeant etc.

Et predicte Rogerus et Margreta dicunt quod ipsa pro aliqua phallasia vel assiza sua predicta excludi non debent protestando quod ipse non cognovit prefatum Johanam esse filiam et heredem nec de sanguine predicti Gilberti dicit quod Amitia predicta per nomen Amicie filii Roberti de Huyton per cartam suam dedit et concessit prefate Margrete uxori querentis per nomen Margrete filii sue et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis reversione quarti partes manerio de Billinge cum pertinenciis quam Allanus de Rainford et Agnes uxor ejus tenuit ad vitam suam et quo post deces-

sum ipsorum Allani et Agnetis eidem Amicie et heredibus suis reverti deberent remaneant predictis Margrete et heredibus de Corpore suo legittime procreatis tenendum de capitalibus dominis etc. unum tenementum nunc in visu.

Sunt parcele et feoferunt hic in curia cartam predicte Amicie premissa testantis cujus data est apud Billinge die dominica proxima ante festum Beate Marie Anno Regni Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quadragesimo tercio cujus concessiones idem Allanus et Agnes eidem Margarete de reversione illa si attornaverunt et dicit quod predicta Amicia postmordum obiit et Robertus filius ejusdem Amicie obiit et postea predicte Allanus et Agnes obierunt post quorum decessum predicta Margareta in tenementis illis intravit et predictus Gilbertus de Byllinge super possessionem ipsius Margrete in tenementis illis intravit et eidem Margrete clamavit statum suum in tenementis predictis tota vita ipsius Gilberti et post decessum ipsius Gilberti eadem Margreta fuit inde seisita quousque predicta Johana et alii ipsam iniuste et sine Judicio disseisseverunt et petit assizam etc. Et predicta Johana dicit quod ubi predictus Rogerus et Margreta suppoverunt predictis Allanum et Agnetem virtute concessiones predicte prefato Margrete attornasse eidem Allanus et Agnes non attornaverunt eidem Margrete virtute concessiones predicte et hoc petit quod inquisatur per assisam.

Et predicte Rogerus et Margreta dicunt quod predicte Allanus et Agnes si attornaverunt eidem Margrete virtute concessionis predicte in forma superius allegata et de hoc poverint se super assizam ratione capiatur inde loco assisae et, set poverint in usque diem lune in tercia Septimana quadragessimae post futura pro defectu recognicionis quia nullus venit facere vicecomes habeat corpora etc. idem dies datus est partibus etc.

Ad quem diem coram prefatis Justicianus apud Lancastriam venerunt predicti Rogerus de Bispham et Margreta uxor ejus in propriis personis suis quam predictus balliosus pro predictis Nicolas de Atherton, Willielmo Gerard, etc. Et predicta Johana per custodem suum predictum similiter venit et dicit quod ipsa est infra etatum et petit recognicionem predicti assise predicte racione capiatur inde inter eos assisa etc. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prefata Amicia de Huyton deedum fuit seisita de tenementis predictis in eorum visu et eadem tenementa dimisit prefatis Allano et Agneti tenendum ad totam vitam eorundem Allani et Agnetis et dicit quod postmodo eadem Amitia per cartam suam predictam hic in evidencia eorundem recognicionem ostensam et ex consensu et ex predicto Allano facta concessit reversionem eorundem tenementorum prefato Margrete per nomen Margrete filie sue et heredibus de corpore suo legittime procreatis virtute

cujus concessiones predicta Agnes uxor predicti Alani ex sua libera voluntate per preceptum ejusdem Allani prefate Margrete uxori Rogeri de Bispham per duos denarios eidem Margrete novum attornaventum solutos in presencia predicti Allani attornavit et sic dicunt quod predicta Margreta uxor Rogeri de Byspham fuit seisita de tenementis predictis et eorum visu positis in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento quousque predicti Johana Willielmus Gerard et Margareta uxor ejus tantam ipsam inde iniuste et sine Judicio et vi et armis disseisseverunt ad dampnum ipsorum Rogeri et Margarete uxoris ejus quinque marcas et quod predictus Nicholaus et alii non interfuerunt disseisine predicte faciende racione concessum est quod predicte Rogerus et Margrete uxor ejus recuperent inde seisinam suam pro visu recogniciones assise predicte et dampna sua predicta per predictas recogniciones ad quinque marcas taxata etc.

(In a note appended to this document the writer says: "This shute must be 10 Ric. II. because there is mention made of 43 Edw. III when Amicia de Huyton gave her the deed and that was before her marriage els her husband had byn named.")

TRANSLATION

At Lancaster, County Sessions, held on the new moon next following the festival of the Elevation of the Cross in the 10th year of the King. [1388]

A trial was held to ascertain whether Nicholas de Atherton, Johanna daughter of Gilbert de Billinge, William Gerard and Margaret his wife, Thomas de Suthwode, Richard de Sonkey of Billinge, and John the son of Roger de Crokehurst, have unjustly deprived Margaret wife of Roger de Byspham of her independent dwelling in Byllinge, and therefore the same Roger and Margaret complain that they have deprived her of four homesteads, twenty-four acres of land, two acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, eight acres of moorland, with their appurtenances. And the aforesaid Johanna appeared through her guardian, and the others did not appear, but a certain John de Suthwode responded for them as their bailiff etc. And the aforesaid Johanna says that what she holds in frank pledge does not amount to more than three homesteads, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and two acres of moorland with their appurtenances, and then she replies and claims and says, that the decision ought not to be against them because a certain Amitia de Huyton was long ago possessed thereof in her husband's right in fee simple, and she, by her deed, leased those dwellings to a certain Alan de Raynford and Agnes his wife to be held till the end of the life of the same Alan and Agnes, and says that the aforesaid Amitia had issue a certain son by name Robert, and (daughter) Margaret, afterward *she* died,

After whose death the reversion of the aforesaid dwellings descended to the same Robert as son and heir of the same Amitia; and says that afterwards the aforesaid Robert died, after whose death the reversion of the aforesaid dwellings descended to a certain Gilbert as son and heir of the same Robert: and says that afterwards the aforesaid Alan and Agnes died, after whose death the aforesaid Gilbert entered into possession of those dwellings, and died possessed of them, after whose death the aforesaid Johanna as daughter and heir of the same Gilbert, 11 years old, became possessed of those dwellings, and the aforesaid Roger and Margaret as in Margaret's own right are claiming that the same Margaret is daughter and heir of the aforesaid Amitia, when the same Johanna was daughter of the aforesaid Gilbert, son of Robert, son of the aforesaid Amitia, and is thus herself nearer of kin to the aforesaid Amitia and asks a decision whether judgment ought not to lie on her side in this suite etc.

And the aforesaid Roger and Margaret say that they ought not to be excluded from their own property by means of any fraudulent device, protesting that they do not know the aforesaid Johanna to be daughter and heir and of the blood of the aforesaid Gilbert; they say that the aforesaid Amitia by the name of Amitia daughter of Robert de Huyton gave and granted by her deed to the

aforesaid Margaret wife of the claimant by the name of Margaret her daughter, and to the heirs of her body legally born the reversion of the fourth part of the Manor of Billinge with its appurtenances, which Alan de Raynford and Agnes his wife held for their lifetime, and which after the death of Alan and Agnes would naturally revert to the same Amitia and her heirs, that this property should remain with the aforesaid Margaret and the heirs of her body legally born to be held as capital domain etc. of which the one tenement now in suit is a part: and they produce here in court the deed of the aforesaid Amitia sent for the purpose of testimony dated at Billinge on the Sunday next before the festival of the Blessed Mary in the year of the reign of Edward 3d after the Conquest the 43d: for which grant the same Alan and Agnes attorned to the same Margaret acknowledging her right to the reversion. And he says that the aforesaid Amitia afterwards died and that Robert the son of the same Amitia died, and that afterward the aforesaid Alan and Agnes died, after whose death the aforesaid Margaret entered into possession of those estates, and the aforesaid Gilbert de Byllinge entered upon the possessions of Margaret in those estates and the same Margaret has claimed her status in the aforesaid estates during the entire lifetime of Gilbert, and after Gilbert's death the same Margaret had taken possession of them until

the aforesaid Johanna and others unjustly and without judgment dispossessed her, and she asks a decision etc.

And the aforesaid Johanna says that when the aforesaid Margaret and Roger suppose that the aforesaid Alan and Agnes attorned to the aforesaid Margaret in acknowledgment of the aforesaid grant the same Alan and Agnes did not attorn to the same Margaret in acknowledgment of the aforesaid grant, and she asks that this may be investigated by the court. And the aforesaid Roger and Margaret say that the aforesaid Alan and Agnes did attorn to the same Margaret in recognition of the grant aforesaid in the manner above affirmed and concerning this they offered to give proof: and they adjourn the Court until the day of the (new) moon in the 43d week thereafter; . . . that day was assigned to the parties: on which day there came into the presence of the aforesaid Justices at Lancaster the aforesaid Roger de Bispham and Margaret his wife in their own persons and the Bailiff aforesaid for the aforesaid Nicholas de Atherton, William Gerard etc: and the aforesaid Johanna by her guardian aforesaid likewise came, and he says she is under age and asks judgment etc. . . . (Roger and Margaret) say upon their oath that the aforesaid Amitia de Huyton was for a long time possessed of the aforesaid estates, and parted the same

estates to the aforesaid Alan and Agnes to be occupied during the whole life of the same Alan and Agnes: and say that afterward the same Amitia by her deed aforesaid, here produced in evidence, of the same recognition, with the full consent of the aforesaid Alan granted the reversion of the same estates to the aforesaid Margaret by the name of Margaret her daughter and to the heirs of her body legally born: by virtue of which grant the aforesaid Agnes wife of the aforesaid Alan of her own free will by the command of the same Alan attorned a new recognition to the aforesaid Margaret wife of Roger de Byspham for two pence paid in the presence of the aforesaid Alan and so they say that the aforesaid Margaret wife of Roger de Byspham was possessed of the aforesaid estates, and of their copyright in her husband's name as of a free-holding, until the aforesaid Johanna, William Gerard, and Margaret his wife unjustly and without judgment and *vi et armis*, dispossessed their Aunt thereof to the damage of Roger and Margaret his wife five marks: and that the aforesaid Nicholas and the others were not present at the seizure aforesaid.

Judgment was pronounced that the aforesaid Roger and Margaret his wife should accordingly recover their property by a warrant of the court aforesaid and their damage aforesaid was estimated at five marks.

The same Roger de Bispham appears as one of the jurors at an Inquisition taken at Ormskirk, County Lancaster, in the 4th year of Henry IV [1403] at the death of Nicholas de Hesketh of Horwod.*

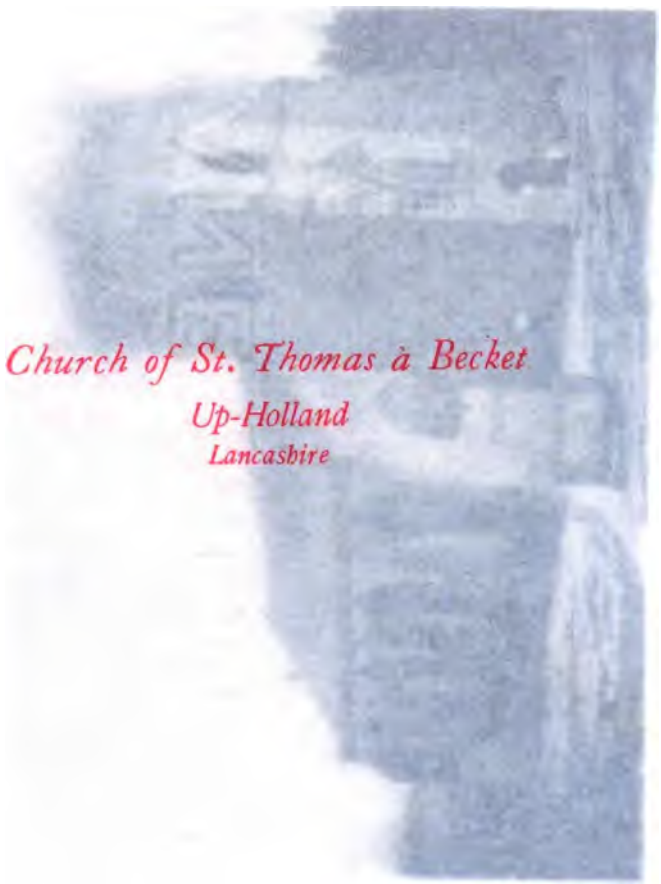
At the suit of John Ferynton a precept was issued 18th November, 13 Henry IV [1411] to the escheator to seize all the goods and chattels of Thomas Hesketh, Roger de Bispham, Robert de Horskare and Thomas Cay, who were outlawed for debt.† This fact is also quoted by Col. Fishwick in his "History of Bispham."

*Harl. MS., 2149, fol. 83d.
†Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, p. 172.

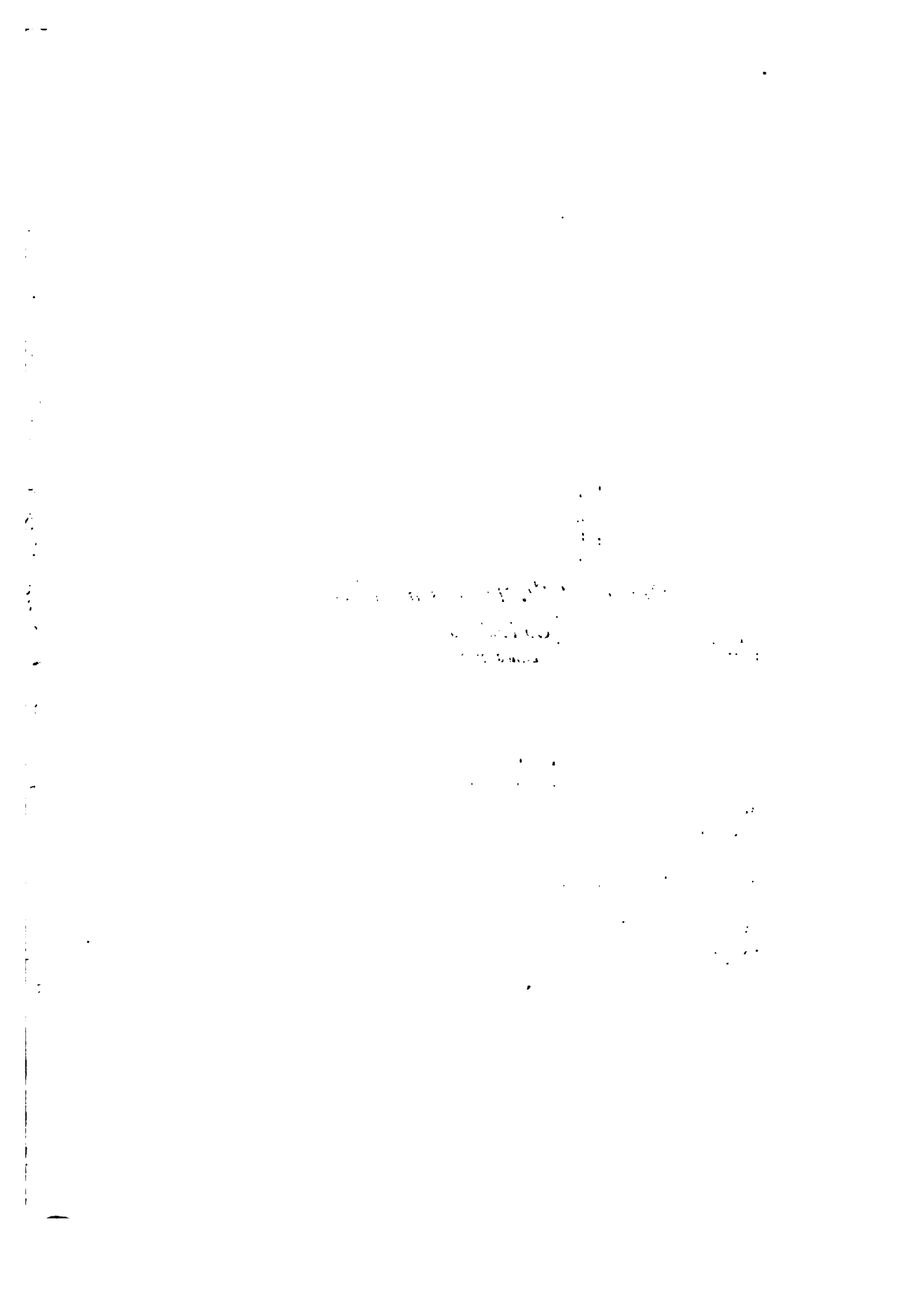
UP-HOLLAND PRIORY AND CHURCH

THE Priory of Up-Holland became the property of the Bisphams of Bispham and Billinge at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, 1536 to 1539, and remained in their possession over two hundred years, descending finally to Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Bispham Esq. of Bispham Hall, the last male owner of the Bispham property bearing the name. She married Thomas Owen Esq. and died leaving two daughters and co-heiresses Frances and Mary, the latter of whom married Holt Leigh of Hindley Hall and Whitley Esq. from whom the priory descended to Lord Kingsdown, and at his death to Roger Leigh Esq. the present owner. The following description of the priory and Up-Holland Church is from Baines' History of Lancashire :

" This Benedictine priory was founded about the year 1317 by S^r^ Robert de Holland, Secretary of Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Lancaster. On the dissolution of the Monasteries an inventory of



Church of St. Thomas à Becket
Up-Holland
Lancashire



the priory was taken 28 Henry VIII (1536) when it was valued at £78.12s per annum. The existing remains of the priory consist of a high wall of red sandstone with a western aspect, entirely shrouded in ivy through which are discernible five windows of a square form, pointed a little at the top. Portions of walls are extant on the north and south, and near a house that has been lately built on the eastern outline of the site are mutilated parts of arches and columns. Whether the western wall which is by far the greatest portion remaining is an outer or inner wall cannot be decided. The parish church of Up-Holland dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket the martyr, was the Church of the priory. This ancient church was transferred at the Dissolution to the inhabitants of Up-Holland, Orrell, Billinge Higher End, Winstanley and Dalton, and has since been the parochial chapel of those townships, which are liable to keep it in repair. It is the finest ecclesiastical building in the old parish of Wigan. It consists of a tower, nave, side aisles and chancel. The tower is strong, but low, and partly covered with ivy. The northern wall of the body appears comparatively modern; the three windows on the south side are large, pointed, and divided into oriels. The great glory of the structure was its noble east window which fell in 1840. All the windows contain stained glass, irregularly jumbled together: here and there

shields, probably of the Hollands, and in one pane the mitre of an abbot. The western arch in the tower is semi-circular, and has many internal mouldings. Instead of buttresses there are on the north and south sides of the tower small perpendicular round columns, now partly broken, ascending along edges to the top. The stately interior, with its lofty arches on each side of the nave, is spoiled by the galleries erected some 60 years ago. The niche where holy water was preserved, and large rude stones, the vestiges of the steps to the high altar remain. There are memorial brasses of Thomas Bispham of Billinge, buried 1677, and of Frances Bispham, buried 1703—as follows:

'Here lieth the body of Tho's Bispham of Billinge Esq. who dyed Sept^{r} 25, 1677 in the 40th year of his age.' *

'Here lieth the body of Frances Bispham relict of Thos. Bispham of Billinge Esq. who departed this life Nov. 1703 in the 60th year of her age.'

There is also a tablet recording the charities of 'Henry Bispham late of Pemberton, yeoman, who died A.D. 1728.' These charities consist of two estates called Pimbo Lane House, and Sephton's estate, the rents of which amount to £226.10s of which £109. is applied to binding apprentices in

* This was that Thomas Bispham "sonne & heyre" of Samuel Bispham, and who in 1640 was living and "2 years ould" according to Sir Henry St. George's pedigree.

Up-Holland, Billinge, Orrell, Pemberton, Rainford and Windle, and £117.10s to the purchase of cloth and bread for the poor of Up-Holland, Billinge, Orrell and Pemberton." *

That this church had been the place of burial of the Bisphams for many years appears from a record taken from the Harl. MS. 2180 fo. 122. of which the following is a copy.

"William Bispham of Billinge in the County of Lancaster, gent[l] departed this mortall life in the Citty of Chester upon the 5th day of October, 1639, & was solemly brought & Interred in Holland Church, in the County of Lancaster in the quier of the sayd Church, beinge his auntient buryinge place. The sayd defunct was thrise married, first to Margret dau: to Richard Some of . . . in the Co. of Essex gen[t] & by her he had yssue Samuel Bispham one of the doctors of Phisick in ordinary to Kinge Charles, & was sonne & heyre to Will'm, and is 44 yeare ould at his father's death, w[ch] sayd Samuell married tow wives; his first was Frances dau: to Richard Grosvenor of Eaton Esq. by whom he had yssue William, Samuell and Jane, that all dyed yonge; to his second wife he married Alice, daughter to John Laurance of Tutsome Hall in the County of Kent, Esq. who dyed the last of October 1639, and was Interred in the Cathedrall Church of S[t] Werburges, in the quier there; by

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol. II., p. 188.

her he had yssue tow Williams that both dyed yonge, & Thomas his now sonne & heyre of the Age of a yeare and halph at tyme of his grandfather's death.

"William Bispham p'son of Eccleston and one of the p'bends of Chester, 2[d] sonne to the defunct, married Elizabeth dau. to —— Smyth of —— in the County of Devon, butt hath no yssue.

"Thomas 3d sonne to the defunct, dyed in the Low Cuntreys without yssue.

"Sarah, eldest dau. to the defunct, dyed a mayde. Elizabeth 2[d] dau. married to her first husband Thomas Cotton of Cotton in the Co. of Chester, Esq. but by him had no yssue; after she married Tho: Bankes of Hovan* in Midlesex, & had divers children. The sayd defunct married to his second wife Rachell dau: to Tho: Buckston of Colchester gent[l] by her he had divers children that dyed yonge, only Thomas Bispham is now livinge.

"The sayd Will'm Bispham deceased married to his 3[d] wife Mary dau: to S[r]. Jerome Weston of Skreenes in Essex, K[t]. and sister to Richard Weston, Lord Thresurer & Earle of Portland, but by her he had no yssue.

"This Certyficate was taken at Chester the first of September 1639 (sic) by Randle Holme of the Citty of Chester, etc. & testified under the hand of

* Holborn

Doctor Samuel Bispham, sonne & heyre to the defunct.

(Signed.) Sam : Bispham."

In the pedigree of Eton of Eton, and Grosvenor of Eton given by Ormerod in his History of Cheshire * it is mentioned, that Frances Grosvenor daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton Esq. and of his wife Cristian daughter of Sir Ric. Broke of Norton Knt. married Samuel Bispham of Billinge, M.D.

From the registers of Up-Holland Church has been taken the following extract of "The Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the Bisphams of Bispham Hall, of Higher Billinge in the County of Lancaster." They begin with William Bispham whose burial is mentioned in the Certificate quoted above, and end with Thomas Bispham the 3d of his name, the last male Bispham owning Bispham Hall.

* Ed. 1882, Vol. II., p. 843.

REGISTER OF UP-HOLLAND CHURCH

"WILLIAM BISPHAM ESQ. died at Chester the 1st of Oct. and was buried at Holland the 6th of the same month 1639.

1641, Dorothea Bispham of Billinge, buried ye 13th of September.

July 1666. Henry Bispham of Holland born the 18th and Baptisd the 22d.

Katherine, Daughter of Thomas Bispham of Billinge Esq. born the 14th of Octr. and Baptisd ye 27th day 1667.

Elizabeth Bispham daughter of Thomas Bispham of Billinge Esq. was Baptisd the 28th of January 1668.

April 1669. Frances the daughter of Thomas Bispham of Billinge Esq. born the 9th and Baptisd 19th day.

William son of Thomas Bispham Esq. of Billinge was born ye 19th day of September and baptisd ye 29th 1670.

April 1676. Thomas sone of Thomas Bispham of Billinge Esq. born ye 27th of April and baptisd ye 9th of May 1676.

March 1694. Buried William Bispham of Billinge Esq. 30th.

Thomas son of John Bispham of Billinge born ye 26th of March 1705.

Mr. John Pemberton of Billinge and Mrs Ann Bispham of Up-Holland, married ye 23d of Aprill 1713.

Ellen, wife of Henry Bispham of Pemberton, yeoman, buried ye 20th of January 1727.

Henry Bispham of Pemberton, Yeoman, buried Sept. 18th 1728.

Buried August 1730, Thomas Bispham of Bispham Hall Esq. ye 3d."

SAMUEL, WILLIAM AND THOMAS BISPHAM

CONCERNING Doctor Samuel Bispham "one of the doctors of phisick to Kinge Charles," there have been found several records. The Harleian MS. 6,940 is a treatise in the handwriting of Dr. Samuel Bispham entitled "Bispham on Distillation," and is a small MS. in 12 mo without date, bound in green vellum, and with the following dedication:

"Right Honourable & my very good Lord.

In obedience to your Lopp[s] command I have hastily compiled these Chymicall notions, wanting Time and bookes to helpe my memory, and inlarge my observations: and therefore I humbly begge your L[opps]' favourable interpretations: & if they conteyne anything that may give your L[opp] contentment and satisfaction it shall encourage mee to study you in a more noble & practicall subject for I assure your good L[opp] I covett nothing more

than to be imployed in the service of your Honour, And to be accounted

Yo^{r} L^{ppe} most humble
& devoted Serv^{t}

(Fac simile of the signature, traced from the MS.)

The Sloane MS. 933 is a small 12mo of medical prescriptions in the handwriting of Dr. Samuel Bispham, with this title: "Selecta Ex Praescriptis Dmi. D'ris. Bispham. Med: Reg: Jurat: CIↃ, IↃ, CXLVIII—" [1648]. There are 87 pages of the quaint medical prescriptions of the time and at the end of the MS. is "A catalogue of my Bookes," among them the following: "A new discovery of the gout." "A Greek grammar." "A Latin grammar." "A Dictionary." "A booke of private devotions." "Religio Medici." "Galen." "Sallust." etc. also "An Envoyce of what goods I have belonging to my M$^{r.}$" of which there are 15 in number consisting of Rugs, pillows, bed, etc.

In a catalogue "of my owne things" in which are enumerated thirty items, there are, "one silver headed cane, one ring, my own picture, quilts, pil-

* To whom this dedication was made is unknown, but it is probable that it was to Lord Harley.—Ed.

lows, beds," etc., and all sorts of wearing apparel. On the title page of this MS. is written

"E. Libris
Gulielmi Ffairlis
1679/80"

and on the second page

"William Fairlis
His Booke"

In the Harleian MS. 2070 and under the date of October 1654, is the record of an action at law "Between Samuel Bispham Esq. and Ralph Davenport gent[l] plaintiffs, and George Davenport Esq. and Sarah his wife, defendants of the manor of Calveley, and 30 mess. etc. and 12[d] rent, and the one halfe of the manor of Heswall, and of the one half[e] of the advowson of Heswall, and lands in Calveley Heswall, Tilston, Wardle and Bunbury, 6[le] 13[s] 4[d]."

He died in 1664 according to Anthony à Wood,* and from records in the city of Chester there is an account of "An administration to a certain debt from Samuel Bispham, Doctor in Medicine, due to a certain Thomas Hunt granted to Thomas Bispham of Billinge—County Lan[c] Esq. his son, dated 1676."

* Sam[l]. Bispham a Lancashire man born, and Doct. of Phys. of the University of Leyden in Holland, was incorporated about the same time (Oct. 24 1633). Afterward he practiced his faculty in London where he died in 1664. —Athenae Oxoniensis Vol. I., p. 876. Ed. 1691.

In a book entitled "The Annals of Manchester, a chronological Record From the Earliest Times to the end of 1885," edited by William E. A. Axon, and published by John Heywood, London, 1886, is the following passage relating to Dr. Samuel Bispham. "Samuel Bispham, Doctor in Phisicke resided in Salford, but apparently had another house at Great Lever, where in 1631 he attended Bishop Bridgeman who had sickened during the plague time at Wigan. Bispham was a graduate of Leyden and of Oxford.* From Salford he went to London and in 1643 went on an Embassy to France, Genoa, Florence and Venice in which he boasted that he spent £7,000 and lost £10,000. In 1660 he was a petitioner as 'the only surviving physician of the late King.' His son Thomas, also a doctor in medicine, was the author of 'Iter Australe' a Latin poem printed at Oxford in 1658. The entries relating to the Bispham family in Manchester registers range from 1576 to 1634."

This paragraph was referred to by the author Mr. Axon as having been derived from a work entitled "The Palatine Note Book," Vol. III. pp. 8 and 73, and on the said pages of this book are the following: "The Bishop (Bridgeman) himself however did not escape infection. He was resid-

* In the Index Society Publications. Vol. XIII., p. 10, under the head of Leyden Students is the name of "Bispham, Samuel, Anglus Londinensis, 21 July 1621. 155."—ED.

ing at this time at Lever Hall where he had what he describes as a great sickness in the plague tyme, and in his accounts there appears a large sum paid to Dr. Bispham of Lever for attending him."

In the third volume of "The Palatine Note Book" published at Manchester, England, in 1883, and on pages 72, 73 and 74, are the following statements concerning Dr. Samuel Bispham and his son Thomas.

"I send you the following entries about the family of Dr. Bispham who seems to have lived at Salford as well as at Great Lever, where Canon Bridgeman has noted his name: '1580 Aug. 7, Margery dau. of Robert Byspam, buried; 1600, July 10, Jennet, dau. of Robert Bispame, buried: 1627, Sept. 23, Jane dau. of Mr. Doctor Bispam, baptised: 1628-9, Jan. 21, Samuel, son of Right Wor'll Doctor Bispam of Salford, Doctor in Phisicke, baptised; 1631, Sept. 2, William son to ye Right Wor'll Samuel Bispam Doctor in Phisick, baptised; 1631, Oct. 8, William, sonne of ye Right Wor'll Samuel Bispam, Doctor of Phisicke, buried; 1634, July 2, William, son of Mr. Doctor Bispam of Sallford, baptised.' I also find two of Thomas Byspame's children, viz: 'Hugh, bapt 15 Oct. 1576, and an infant daughter buried 22 Sept. 1574.'

(Signed) Old Mortality."

"The above extracts seem to call attention to a

skilful Lancashire leech, who though a native of the County has not met with much notice at the hands of our local medical antiquaries. He was a Doctor of Physic of Leyden in Holland, and was incorporated at Oxford about the year 1633. From Salford he seems to have gone to London where he practiced physic, becoming one of the King's physicians. Besides the children above enumerated, there was another son named Thomas, who will be presently referred to. In 1660 D^r^. Bispham boasted that he had spent £7,000, and lost £10,000 more, besides the loss of his practice in an embassy which he undertook to France, Genoa, Florence and Venice in 1643. In 1647 he had the grant of the Chancellorship of Chester, but it was then of no use. This grant seems to point to the death of D^r^. Edward Manwaring, (not given in Ormerod) who was Chancellor in 1642. At the Restoration the Doctor urged his claims for some office, and asked to be appointed Physician-in-Ordinary. He also begged for the place of physician to Charles II 'being the only surviving physician to the late King.' Another request was that his son Thomas might have the Chancellorship of Chester. In this latter application he was not successful, for the office was given to Sir Timothy Baldwin Knt. L.L.D. (Gastrell ij. 22). We do not find the date of the Doctor's death." [This as already shown took place in 1664.—ED.]

"The son Thomas born about 1638, was a gentleman Commoner of Queen's College Oxford, and he matriculated there 23 July 1656, as son of a Doctor of Medicine (Information of Dr. Griffith)." [He also appears to have been an inmate of Gray's Inn, London, as is shown in the following extract from Joseph Foster's "Collectanea Genealogica" (1882) in which under the head of "Registers of admissions to Gray's Inn" 1521 to 1881, and on page 1117, occurs the following: "Bispham, Thomas gen: son and heir of Samuel Bispham of Co. Lanc. doctor of physic 19 March 1655-6." There is an entry in the same book on page 677 which relates to Dr. Samuel Bispham: "Bispham, Samuel, of London gent. son and heir of Samuel Bispham 8 Febry 1612-13" a mistake in the name of his father which was William.—ED.] Continuing the extract from "The Palatine Note Book," "He (Thomas Bispham) was the author of a poem privately printed, describing a journey to Winchester. Anthony à Wood has written in his copy: 'Thomas Bispham a gent. Com'onr of Queen's Coll: is the author of this poem. The Provost and Followes had him with them when they went the College progress.' The Provost was Dr. Thomas Barlow to whom the poem is dedicated, and he 'had the author in his company when he and some of the Society of that house went the College progress into Hampshire and other places.'

(Fasti, ij. 35). The poem is thus entitled: Iter Australe, A Reginensibus Oxon. Anno 1658 Expeditum. 4to. First leaf blank; title Latin Dedic. to 'Thomae Barlowe, Collegii Reginensis, Præpósito.' 1 leaf; Itineris Ratio, 1 leaf; followed by pages 1-24 Itineris Ratio, Primo Abbingdoniam, inde Neuberiam, hinc Andoverniam, Salisburiam, Wiltoniam, Gissingiam, Hamptoniam, Wintoniam, Sherburniam denique concessimus."

"The Bodleian Library has three copies of this tract. One in the Gough Collection, one in the library of Ant. à Wood, and the third formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Bliss.* The Latinity is above the average, but the substance of the poem is so entirely general and commonplace in its subject matter that the reference to 'the fight on Newbery Plain related by one there present' might mean either the first or second battle at that place. The following are the marginal notes:

"Provost (alluded to as Apollo): Abbingdon: Market-day: Newbery Plain: The fight on Newbery Plain related by one there present: Neuberie: Andover: Salisbury: The Minster: Weather-cock: The Monuments: Wilton House: The Pictures: The Wildernesse: The Grotto: The

* I was so fortunate as to obtain a copy of this tract in the Summer of 1889 through the well known bookseller Mr. Henry Grey of Leicester Square London, and have it now in my library. It is in perfect condition.—ED.

hunting of a Buck: Gissinge: A Venison Pastie: Court Leet: Lord of the Manour: Southampton: Sea-port: The Hospital: Winchester: The Church: School and Colledge: Fellowes: Col. Commons: Monk Sherburne: A Country life."

"Mr. Madan of Brasenose College has kindly selected two specimens to show Bispham's style, the first relating to Newbury (pp. 4-5) the second to Salisbury (p. 10).

I

"Callidus hic stolido novit dare verba popello,
Multaque fallaci nectens mendacia linguâ
Ostendit Phaleras. Notat hic, oculisque pererrat
Corripit, observat, queritur, damnatque probatque
Consulit & nares, & vix sibi credit. At ille
Quantum vis stipulare, & protinus accipe, clamat.
Haec saturis data sunt oculis convivia nostris,
(Expectant mox vera gulam) jejunia ventrem
Nondum urgent, gratamque famem speramus eundo.
Quò dederit fortuna viam, devenimus ultrò;
Plana ubi *Neuberici* pertingimus aequora campi,
Poscimus hic olim commissum ediscere bellum,
Protinus alter equo sic est exorsus ab alto.
'Pone lyrae cantus, mollesque Thalia susurros,
'Buccina grande gemat, juvet & certamina Martis
'Vocali cecinisse tubâ, nec digna triumphis
'Bella levi calamo, sed ferri cuspide pingas.

'Quantum animus meminisse horret, quam faucibus
haeret
'Lingua revolventi nimium crudelia fata:
'Quae sensi, nec parva fui pars, pectore vivum
'Vulnus alo, & cogor verbis renovare dolorem.'

II

Hinc inde ad Sarum magnâ comitante catervâ,
Haud segnes aequo tulimus vestigia passu.
Pergimus, ecce! procul villarum culmina fumant,
Et jam longè alias inter caput extulit urbes
Urbs distincta suis, nec non pulcherrima, vicis.
Comparent turres, coeloque minantia tecta,
Regalesque domus, magnoque Palatia cultu.
Per mediam tacito rivus pede labitur urbem,
Inque vices varias, atque errorum Mæandros
Ludit, & in totidem sinuosus volvitur orbes.
Molle sonat dulcis crepitantibus unda lapillis,
Et duras lambit viridi pro gramine ripas.
Sed quid repis, Musa, soloque immobilis haeres?

B."

Thinking that a translation of these extracts would be interesting to the readers of this History, I sent a copy of them in the month of February 1890 to Professor Andrew Fleming West of Princeton College, whose translation of the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury made for the Grolier

Club of New York and printed as one of the Club publications has elicited wide admiration, and comment, and received the warmest encomium of scholars and students of literature in Europe as well as in America.

Professor West responded very promptly by sending me the following translation which he prefaced by this statement.

TWO EXTRACTS

From the *Iter Australe*

("Journey in the South of England")

By THOMAS BISPHAM

Written at Oxford, A. D. 1658

These extracts are in the metre and after the manner of Virgil. They are a fair example of the mock-epic or mock-heroic vein, so much cultivated by university-bred Englishmen in the 17th and 18th centuries. I have therefore turned them into English in the manner of Alexander Pope, whose mastery in this direction is so supreme.

ANDREW F. WEST.

PRINCETON COLLEGE,
February 24th, 1890.

HISTORY OF THE BISPHAM FAMILY

I

NEWBERY PLAIN

Skilful the stolid rustics to beguile,
His artful tongue wove many a web of wile.
He shows the trappings. They with eager eyes
Inspect, examine, blame, and praise. He cries:
'Bid what you like! Who bids at once, he buys.'
Such feasts suffice our eyes, but better fare
Awaits our throats. No pangs our bellies tear;
But, hoping travel may wake hunger's pain,
We turn our way where Fortune turns the rein
And reach the fields of *Newbery's* level plain.
'Tell of the battle here! Say on, who can!'
Then from his lofty courser one began:
'Away the lyre! and Thalia's soft lay!
Let clarions loudly sound the martial fray!
Let trumpets speak! Yea! let triumphal deed
Be limned by pointed spear, not feeble reed.
Though memory shrink and tongue cleave fast and fail
In him who would recount the fateful tale;
Yet was I there! and played my part! 'Twas so
I got my wound! You have my tale of woe!'

II

SALISBURY

Then on to *Sarum*, with our numerous train,
We haste at even pace. Far o'er the plain,

Lo! the thin smoke from cottage roofs curls clear
And, farther yet, the city's heights appear
Distinct 'mid circling towns, and Oh! most fair!
We note its roofs, its towers that front the sky,
The stately homes, the Palace reared on high.
Soft stealing through its midst a streamlet plays
In many a tortuous whirl and circling maze:
In frequent eddies sports the pleasant wave
And, singing, doth the murmuring pebbles lave,
Washing the banks where lie the grasses soft.
Oh! creep not so, my Muse, but soar aloft!

The following extract relates to the marriage of Thomas Bispham the "son and heir of Dr. Samuel Bispham" who entered Gray's Inn 19th March 1655–6. "Thomas Bispham of Gray's Inn Esq. bachelor, about 25, and Mrs. Frances Bowles of S^t^ James Clerkenwell Spinster, about 18, Consent of father William Bowles of same Esq. at S^t^ Andrew's Holborn or S^t^ Magnus the Martyr London 17^th^ July 1663."*

He had five children, and died in 1677, being succeeded by his son Thomas. The following is an abstract of his Will, which was filed in the city of Chester the same year in which he died.

"Abstract of the Will of Thomas Bispham of Bispham within Billinge, Co. Lanc. Esq. dated 20

* Col. Chester's London Marriage Licenses 1521–1869. London, B. Quaritch 1887.

Sept. 1677. His body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church at Holland, in the burial place of his Ancestors. His tenement in Pimbow to Frances his wife, with reversion to his Son William. His goods (after debts paid) the furniture of his Capital Messuage called the Hall of Bispham, (plate excepted) with agricultural instruments, to his said wife for the education of his children. His wife to have the use of plate, and at her marriage or death, the same to be divided among her children. To Son William Bispham, his books, money at interest to the use of his younger children, i. e. to Margaret, Frances, Elizabeth, Katharine, and Thomas, equally. His friends Thomas Ashurst, James Dukingfield, and William Bankes, Esq. to be trustees of sd. money. His wife and William Bispham, Clerk, (his uncle) to be Executors.

Witness. E. Borlse. (Signed) Thomas Bispham
Eliz. Pemberton. A neat Seal of
A. Andrewes. six quarterings.
Proved by his Widow, 4th Oct. 1677.
Inventory of goods (on parchment) valued 15th April 1678. Sum £965. 7ˢ. 6ᵈ."

Harl. MS. Codex 2176, folio 39 b and folio 42.

The name of William Bispham (the brother of Samuel Bispham) appears as one of the Commissioners to an inquisition taken at Wigan Sept. 1st

1626 before John Bridgeman Bishop of Chester and other Commissioners "ad pios usus," concerning misemployed money given for erecting a grammar school at Eccleston in the parish of Prescott.

In Payne Fisher's "London Monuments before the Fire etc" London 1688, he mentions on page 42:

"Mistress Eliz. Bispham late Wife of Dr. William Bispham prebend of Westchester," but the church is not named, neither is any date given.

Harl. MS. 2063, folio 26. William Bispham Clerk, appears as one of the Commissioners "ad pios usus" at an Inquisition taken at Chester Castle the 26th Augt. 1630, 6 Charles I. respecting a gift made to the poor by . . . . Goodikar of Barniston in the parish of Woodchurch. From the "Act Book" of 1686, I have taken the record of an "Administration to the Will of William Bispham, Clerk, late prebendary of the Cathedral of Chester, and one of the Subdeans, granted to Frances Bispham, widow, niece of the said deceased, to the use of Frances, William, Elizabeth, Catherine & Thomas Bispham, younger children of the said Frances." Another reference to this William Bispham is found in the Harl. MS. 2151, folio 57.

"St. Warburge or the Abby Church
in the Citty of Chester 1580.

On the Bells in the Steeple these writtings on them

. . . . . .

4 bell. 3 foot 3 inches high & 4 and 2 inches in diameter about it is engraven Wmõ Bispham Tresurer, fecerunt decanus et capitulum. ✚ feceri 1634."

Also in Harl. MS. 2099, folio 86. William Bispham Clerk appears as one of the Commissioners "ad pios usus" at an Inquisition held at Chester the 26th Augt Aº 6 Chas. I. (1630) regarding the receipts for rent of a house in Chester.

Concerning the same William Bispham, there have been found the following additional data. On one of the walls in the choir of Chester Cathedral is a monument consisting of a brass plate set into a stone frame, with side columns and canopy of oak, in the centre of which is a shield with six quarterings, and a skull and cross bones on the sides. On the brass plate are these words :

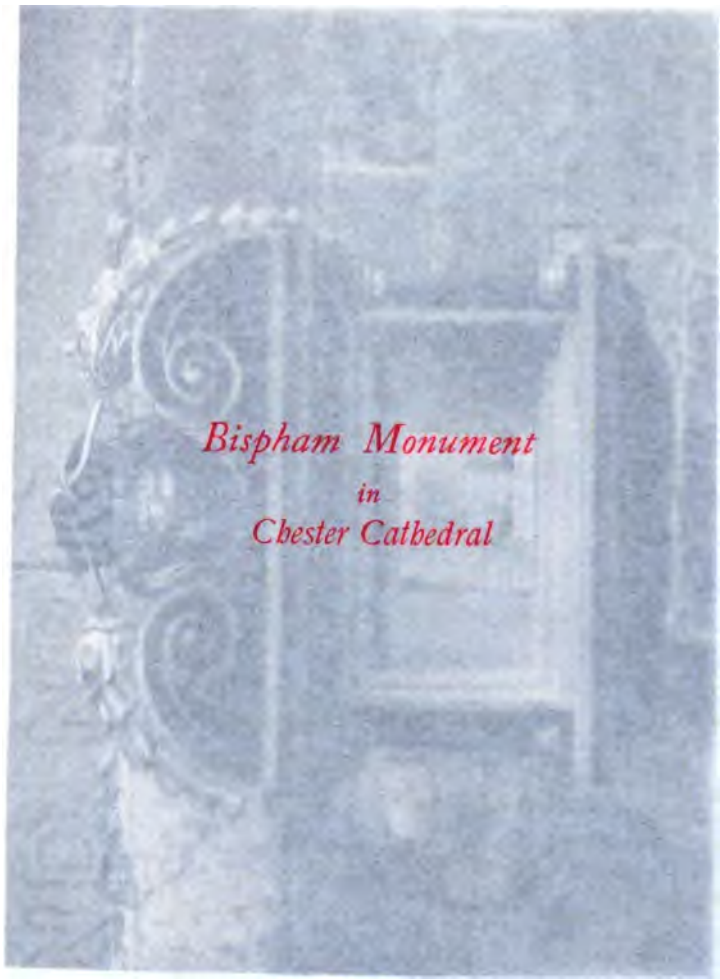
Hinc, inde
Agitatus dum vixerit
prope jacet
Gulielmus Bispham, hujus
Ecclesiæ subdecanus
et nunc requiescat.
Obiit Ano. 1685.
Ætatis suæ 88.

They were translated by the late Very Reverend J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester Cathedral.

"Tossed hither and thither while he lived, near this place lies William Bispham Sub Dean of this Church, and now may he rest in peace! He died in the year 1685 in the 88th year of his age."

This would indicate that his career had been a stormy one, and as the period covered was that of the war between Charles Ist and the Parliament, the words are very suggestive. In the History of Cheshire by George Ormerod Esq. L.L.D. F.S.A. are the following paragraphs relating to him. The references are given in the lists of the officers of the Cathedral Church of Chester, and among the occupants of the Third stall is mentioned.

"IX. William Bispham installed Feby 4th 1632—Exchanged this prebend for the 2d stall with Dove Bridgeman as already noticed." In the list of the Prebendaries is this item. "VII. William Bispham was collated to this [the second stall.—ED.] on the resignation of Helyar. Bispham was of a gentleman's family in Lancashire, and Rector of Brindle in that County. He was also Rector of Eccleston, and of one of the moieties of Lymme, and having attained the great age of 88 after suffering much from the civil disturbances died January 26th 1685 and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel behind the altar screen of the choir where a monument re-


Bispham Monument
in
Chester Cathedral

mains to his memory."* In the cloisters of the Cathedral is a large granite slab which evidently covered the spot where his body was placed in the Lady Chapel and formed part of the pavement. This was removed at the time of the restoration of the Chapel and was placed where it now rests. It is inscribed "W. Bispham S. D. 1685."

It is stated in Baines' History of Lancashire that William Bispham was Rector of Brindle in that County, as Ormerod also mentions, that the date of his institution was December 20th 1630, on the presentation of Charles I. and the Court of Wards, and that he succeeded to the living on the death of the former incumbent William Bennett. Here was a long life passed in the service of the Church, from 1626, the date of the inquisition at Wigan as given in the Harleian MSS. to 1685, when he died, nearly sixty years!

On page 214, of "The Palatine Note Book" from which the extracts relating to Dr. Samuel Bispham and his son Thomas are given, and under the heading of "Ralph Thoresby's Journey to Cheshire 1682," is the following passage concerning the Sub Dean of Chester, Dr. William Bispham:

"Chester, that ancient and famous city where I spent the rest of the day, (except about two or three hours discourse with Dr. Bispham, the

*Ed. 1882, Vol. I., p. 269.

ancient Sub-dean of Chester * * * about the antiquities of the town.)"

In Harl. MS. 2174. folio 3 b, is "A particular of the names of such delinquents and Papistes as have their Estates seysed in the hundred of Bucklow in the County of Chester June 1643 . . . . . William Bispham, Parson of Warburton. . . ."

The XII Volume of the publications of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, which is entitled "Miscellanies relating to Lancashire and Cheshire" contains the following references to the same William Bispham. On page 78, under the title of "A subsidy from the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, 1624" (21 James I.) and under "Ffradsham [Deanery]," is

LI. S. D.

"R: Warburtō—R. Wm. Bispham 2. 0. 0"

on page 81 under Leland Deanery

LI. S. D.

"R: Brindle, Willm Bispam . 2. 4. 0"

In the list of "Contributions from the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, 1634-36—(for the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral London)" on page 94 under Leland Deanery is

LI. S. D.

"R. Brindell, Wm. Bispham pd. pd. pd. 1. 6. 8"

In the list of "The first ship-money of the Clergy of the County of Chester, 1635," and on page 100, under Ffradsam Deanery is

LI. S. D.

"R. de Warburton, Willm Bispham 2. 0. 0"

and in "The Assessment of the Clergy of Lancashire for the ship-money, 1635," on page 109 under Leyland Hundred is

"Brindle Mr. Bispham Parson . . XX^{s}"

In "The second ship-money of the Clergy of the County of Chester, 1636" page 115, in Cheshire Deanery is

LI. S. D.

"R: Eccleston, Mr. Bispham . 1. 5. 3"

and on page 119 under "Contributions from the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, 1639 (in aid of the war against the Scotch)" is the following:

"The Contribution to the King for the warres ag^{t} the Scots made by the L: B^{p} Dean & Chapter & Clergy of Chester diocese: a^{o} 1639.

Bp. Bridge-man 200^{li} for himself alone.

Dean. Tho: Malory	
1. P^{r}bend John Ley	pd. for their severall benefices a part but for their dignities of Dean & Chapter also a joynt sum, besides: 20: 0: 0
2. M^{r}. William Bispam	
3. M^{r}. Essex Clark	
4. M^{r}. Willm. Chillingworth	
5. M^{r}. Charles Duckworth	
6. D^{r}. Edward Morton	

Dr. Dod Archdecon of Richmond: vide: Astbury.
Dr. Snel Archd: of Chester: vide: Waverton," 220 li.

and under same heading on page 120

"In Chester Deanary.

	LI. S. D.
"R. Eccleston, Mr. Wm Bispam wth Lim [Lymm] . . .	4: 0: 0

Ffradsham Deanary.

"R. Lim, Wm Bispam, (v: Eccleston) Cum Warburton, Robt Hatton	2. 10. 0"

In Ormerod's History of Cheshire Vol. II., p. 830 he gives a list of the Rectors of Eccleston in which this Wm. Bispham's name occurs. "1670 ante. William Bispham A. M." who was succeeded in 1685, by Ralph Lowndes the vacancy having occurred by Wm. Bispham's death.

In a note to this list of the Rectors of Eccleston, Ormerod writes as follows: "William Bispham, a great sufferer in the civil disturbances of his time, occurs among the prebendaries of Chester Cathedral." Vol. II., p. 831.

In Vol. I. p. 594, of the same History of Chester, and in the list of Rectors of Lymme, is the following: "Presented, 1627 Augt 4th Rector Warburton Moiety, William Bispham—Patron, "The King." [Charles 1st]. And this is the only royal

presentation in the list of the Rectors of this church.

The Manor and Church of Eccleston are now owned by the Duke of Westminster and have been in the possession of the Grosvenor family since 1758, having been purchased by Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton from George Venables Vernon to whom the property had descended from the ancient owners, the Venables. The Church has been the burial place of the Grosvenors for centuries and it may have been owing to his connection by marriage with this family that William Bispham obtained his Rectorship, Dr. Samuel Bispham, his brother, having married Frances daughter of Thomas Grosvenor Esq., of Eaton, father of Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, first baronet, and ancestor of the present Duke of Westminster.

His presentation to the Rectorship of Warburton, one of the moieties of Lymme came as is stated by Ormerod direct from the King, Charles I.

[In the summer of 1888, I had the monument of William Bispham in Chester Cathedral restored, the stone rubbed down and cleaned, the brass plate polished, and the lettering re-inked, the oak work repainted, and the shield carefully gone over with the colors belonging to it.—ED.]

The following is an abstract of the Will of "Thomas Byspham of Bilynge" made in 1575. He

was grandfather of William Bispham, and the great-grandfather of Dr. Samuel Bispham.

"Will of Thomas Byspham of Bilynge in the parish of Wigan dated 11th August 1575. His body to the Chancel within the parish Church of Wigan. To his son Henry Bispham £6. 13ˢ. 4ᵈ. To his daur. Isabell £15. To his daur. Margaret £15. and in full satisfaction of his daur. Elizabeth child's portion he gives her a deed of infeoffment during her life, 13ˢ 4ᵈ bearing date 17th July, 4th Elizab. The residue to Agnes his wife, whom he makes execˣ. His brother John Barnes and his brother William Byspham to be overseers, and for their pains 3ˢ. 4ᵈ. Witnesses. John Bilinge, William Darbeshire, Oliver Barton, Thoˢ Haryson, Humfray Croshaye."

The Will of Thomas Bispham 3d Son of Thomas Bispham the younger, grandson of the Thomas Bispham just mentioned, and brother of William Bispham, Dr. Samuel Bispham's father, has been found, and the following is an abstract of it.

"Will of Thomas Bispham of Warrington, Co. Lanc. Gentˡ dated 16 April, 16 Ch. II. Aᵒ 1664.* His lands in Warrington to his Kinsman William Gradwell, of Alnes Walton L. Co. Gentˡ to hold for 99 years in trust to discharge his debts and

* This date is interesting as showing what thorough-going Royalists these Bisphams were. To them the reign of Charles II. began in 1649, the year of the execution of Charles I.—Ed.

legacies. To Christopher Gradwell and Elizabeth Gradwell, son and daughter of s^d^ W. G. 5£. To William Matthew and Thomas Gradwell £5 each. To M^r.^ Arthur Bold 5^s^. To his Cousin Parson Bispham 20^s^. To his Cousin Bispham the Councellor 20^s^. To M^r.^ Blackburne of Alford, his Mother and Sister each a pair of mourning gloves. To Robert Deane 21^s^. £40 to be disposed of as his Cousin Gradwell pleases. To Thomas Roe 2^s^ 6^d^. Other trifling bequests. The residue of Longford Grounds etc. to his two nieces Dorathia Tarleton and Agnes Tarleton. Appoints William Gradwell his Exc'r.

Witness John Wilson (Signed) Thomas Bispham
Ed. Standish
Thos. Harrison

"A small seal attached, a fox (?) devouring a sheaf of Corn. Above the Sun in splendour."

"Inventory of goods, (on parchment) viewed the 18th April A° 16 Chas. II. A° 1664, by Thomas Kelsall of Warrington, Apothecary, John Goulbourne, Malster, Jeremiah Smethurst etc. Sum £83.4.0. Debts due to him £69.8.4." This Thomas Bispham, or "Thomas Bispam" as he wrote it, appears as a witness to the Will of "James Milner of Warrington, Co. Lanc. Stationer" who died in 1639. The Will was proved 18th April 1639, and an abstract of it is printed on pp. 69 and 70 of Vol. I. of the New Series of the "Transactions of the

Historic Society of Lancashire and Chester," Liverpool, 1888, [to the membership of which Society the Editor of these papers had the honor of election in November, 1888.]

Of another brother of William Bispham, the father of Samuel, there is the following record, taken as are the Wills just given from documents still preserved in the city of Chester.

"Inventory of goods (upon parchment) of Edmund Bispham, late of Billinge, Co. Lanc. Gent[l] taken 8th July A° 17 Ch. I. 1641, by Thomas Prescott, John Smethurst, Roger Barton, and John Mullinex. [Long and interesting.]

"Endorsed in Latin, Letters of Administration to his Effects granted to his Son Thomas Bispham, his Widow Katherine having renounced her intention to do so 10 July 1641."

On the occasion of my first visit to Bispham Hall in the month of September 1871, Mr. Wm. H. Brancker the tenant, gave me an "Almanack" once the property of "Thomas Bispham of Bispham Hall, Esq. ye 3[d.]," and who, according to the register of Up-Holland Church, was buried in August 1730. It is a quaint little book, bound in green vellum and with a brass clasp. It bears the date of 1717,* and was evidently a pocket companion. Its title is curious.

* Two years after the celebrated South Sea Bubble.—ED.

Riders (1717)
British Merlin:
Adorn'd with many Delightful
Varieties, and Useful Verities,
Fitted to the Longitude and
Latitude of all Capacities within the
Islands of Great Britain and Ireland.
And Chronological Observations
Of Principal Note to this Year 1717.
Being the First Year after
Bissextile or Leap-Year.
With
Notes of Husbandry and Physick
Fairs and Marts.
Also, Directions and Tables
for all necessary Uses.

---

made and compiled for his Country's Benefit
By Cardanus Rider.

London, Printed by Eliz: Nutt, for
the Company of Stationers, 1717.

The Almanac itself is interesting, but the portions relating to Thomas Bispham and here quoted are found in what is supposed to be his own handwriting on the fly leaves of the book. The first is a paragraph written on one of the leaves at the back of the book, which seems to indicate his

interest in matters relating to the Church of England.

"By the King's [George I.] letters Pattent, rec^{d} enjoin'g the observation of ye cannons, obliges the Ministry of Ev'ry Parish Church and Chappell where he hath charge to read all the s^{d} Cannons etc. once Ev'ry year upon some Sunday or hollydays etc. Glory be to thee O God (before) and Thanks be to thee O God, after the reading of the Gospell, A Breach of Cannon 14."

In January 1717, is the following record:

	£	S.	D.
"3^{d} Lodg'd money at Preston	571	12	0
"8 Lodg'd at Wiggon 3 Bags cont'g . .	400	0	0
and Bag seal'd Suppos^{d} to be	160	11	5½
"10th rec^{d} from Edw. Taylor, rent for Highgates—	008	17	6
"12. rec^{d} from W^{m} Clarkson jun^{r} W^{m} £1–19s. .	02	0	0

In February he writes

"2^{d} recv^{d} W^{m} Ga Mollot C'ke	1	4	9

now owes for meal, rent etc. paid

	£		
"Lodg'd at Bolton . .	160		
att Preston . . .	120		
Mr. Dawson . . .	800		
Mr. Kirkman . . .			
Mr. R. Whalley . .	120:	11	
Mr. Gibson . . .	130	3	
Mr. Wrnwick . . .	200		

March 25th

	£		
Recd from Wm Occleshaw in pt. of Interest .	1	0	0

April 1st 1717

	£
Lod'g wth Mr. Whalley at Preston . . .	760
al former accounts reconed.	

	£	s.	
Lodg'd moneys wth Mr. Walmesley . .	350	0	0
wth Mr. Baldwin . .	300	0	0
Lodg'd more uncounted supposed 2 Baggs	306	19	10¼

4: Baggs more with Mr. Walmesley brought from Prescott

2 : Baggs w^th^ Rich^d^ Tootell

	£	S	D
Gold	285	7	6

There is also under the date of March, on one of the fly leaves in the front of the book:

"An acc^t^ of money owing March 10^th^ 1717

	£	S.	D.
Hugh Bullock . . .	0	15	0
James Mollor . . .	1	4	9
Edm^d^ Stock . . .	1	18	6
W^m^ Gaskld. Pimboe .	1	14	8
W^m^ Wilkinson . . .	0	9	7
Abram Gaskell . .			
Sam. Crymes . . .	0	16	0
Hump. Myles . . .	1	15	0
Nath^l^ Throlfall . .			
Rob^t^ Hampson . .	0	15	0
Jo^n^ Aspinall . . .	6	0	0
Henry Rymer . . .	0	4	4
Ja. Jackinson . . .	1	18	3½
Edm^d^ Hog—— . .	0	10	0
——Atherton . .	1	14	0
John Crookoe . . .	10	0	0
John Frodsham – . .	0	7	6"

The April Mem. then goes on

"12th Lodg'd 12 Bags Seal'd

W^th Nanny Tootell
rec^d the one —
23^d rec^d from Joseph Gerrards
5^s— formerly virl.
Octob^r 6^th 9^s in all £10
in p't of this years rent.
24^th p^d Henry Hall a Second
Quarters wages.
27^th rec^d from W^m Clarkson
1 – 19 – 0 in full of rent —"

The next entry in the Almanac is under the date of May, and is as follows:

"May 14th 1717

	£
Elizabeth Pennington of Billing Single woman . . .	20
Jabus Colesheads . . .	10

Condicion Peace Ag^t
Marg^t Prescott & Ann
Cowling Cr ———

Bills carry'd up

	£	S.	D.
M^r. Low——— . .	50	0	0
Patrick Lanc^r . .	140	0	0
James Aspinall – . .	150	0	0
Thomas Knowles – .	700	0	0"

On the fly leaf belonging to June is

	£	s.	d.
" 28th recd from Tho. Hodson in p't of Rent . .	6	0	0
Augt 9th recd more . .	5		

Under the head of July come the following entries

" 8: Manchester
9: Bolton
10 Blackburn
12 Att Lancr
11 at Preston
} Sent letters

---

20 att Leyland
17 att Wiggan
24 att Prescott
22d at Ormeskirk
7th recd from Jas Mollinux
3s 6d Midsummer rent.

July

"9th left wth Mr. Andrews at Bolton . .	160	0	0
13th wth Mr. Whalley at Preston	130	0	0
24th Recd from Mr. Boosley in part of a Bond due to the poor			
£ 7	0	0"	

In August

"25th Recd from James Mollinux in pt. for the dues . . . . £ 1 0 0"

In September are the following named places and dates.

"Manchester Sept. 30th
Bolton Octobr 1st
Blackburn ——— 2d
Preston Oct. 3d
Ulverston Octobr 6th Saturday 5th
Lancr Monday the 7th
Leyland Wednesday 9th
Ormeskirk Saturday 12
Wiggan Monday 14th
Prescott Wednesday the 16th"

"October 6th Lodgd money wth Mr. Tho. Whalley 650£ and left with him a note from Jon Gibson for 200£ recd a Bill from Mrs. Nock for £50 rem. 600£
14th Lodgd with Mr. John Baldwin £ 155 0 0"

November entries are as follows

"1st recd from Joseph Gerrard p't of rent . . | £ 5-0-0

1st recd from Geo. Gaskell
rent for Ballywife Cawne

£	S.	D.
4	09	3

	£		
4th recd from John Lowe being ½ years rent for the house & croft—	1	15	0

8th recd from Robt Hampson
rent 5s: unpd 15s

9th p'd Ja: Peel in full £
for Purchase . . 5-1-10

27th reconed these wth Abram Gaskell's wife & I have recd for rent of 1716: 5£-18-0 all acctt reconed.

26. recd from Joa Valentine in p't of rent 7£———"

The monthly entries end in December and are these

"6th Recd from Thomas Hodson by Mr. Chaddock — 20£ —

	£	S.	D.
10th recd from Edwd Taylor for Highgates in full	8	17	6

	£		
16th Recd from Sr. Thomas Handigh by F. W.	15	0	0

27th rec^{d} from Thomas Halliwell in p't for the meadow . . . £ 1 s. 5 d. 0"

On a fly leaf near the end of the book are these entries —

"Arrears att Michaelmas Rect 1717

Wiggan W —			
Warrington L	55	12	9½
Trails W—	4	05	0
Marton L—	04	00	3
G. Sarlton W—	00	04	0
Cartmell — foll W —"			

and so end the entries in "Rider's Merlin."

This Almanac has some curious and quaint articles in it. Among others a "Table of Kings" with a note "That Every King began his reign when the preceeding King Ended his." Also "A computation of the most Remarkable Passages of the Times from the Creation to this present year 1717" which are so interesting that they would be reproduced here did space permit. Also "A geographical description of the World" from which, to show the Author's lack of knowledge concerning America is taken the following extract:

"— America, the Fourth Part of the World, and of the lastest Discovery, consisteth of these Two Parts, Mexicana and Peruana. The Pro-

vinces of Mexicana are Nova Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albania, California, Novimbaga, Nova Francia, Estotland. The chief islands of Mexicana are, Greenland, Heland and Friezland. The Provinces of Peruana are Brasil, Pisal de Chibana, Peru de Cartamen, Chile, Charon, Chico, Patagores. The chief Islands of Peruana are Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and many others."

BISPHAM HALL

IN Edward Baines' History of Lancashire, and under the head of Hundred of West Derby,—Wigan Parish he says: "Bispham Hall is on the slope of Billinge Beacon, for ages the residence of the Bisphams, and at present the residence of Wm. H. Brancker Esq. * * * On the highest elevation of Billinge is the Beacon, a square stone building, erected as a sea mark some eighty or ninety years ago, and commanding a view not only of the Irish Sea to a great extent, but expanding also over sixteen different counties." *

It is impossible now to fix definitely the date of the founding of this house, though an examination of the exterior of the Hall indicates that it belongs to the style of buildings erected in or about the reign of the Seventh Henry, 1485 to 1508, and portions of it may be still older. It is a good specimen of the mediæval English style of domestic architecture. The Hall is three stories high, the front very irregular, having five gables. The roof is covered with red brick tiles. The walls are

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol. II., p. 190.

of a warm gray stone very thick and marked with brown weather-stains. Some portions have been restored. The windows are small and quaint, the mullions being of stone and the glass diamond shaped. On the south side of the house is a wide bay window, the entire height of the building. The Hall is about 75 feet front by about 60 feet deep. Traces of the moat and wall once surrounding the house are still distinctly visible, though fast being overgrown and buried in the thick rich grass which grows up to the very edge of the house.

Over the main entrance (an oak door six or seven inches thick and backed with iron bars) carved in stone and set into the wall is the shield of the Bisphams, the three lions' heads erased, and the canton with the rose of York and Lancaster. A leaden leader of ancient construction bears the date of 1720—and the initials T. B. evidently those of Thomas Bispham, the last male of his name owning and residing at Bispham Hall. There are about thirty rooms in the house, including a large, high ceiled room formerly used as a Chapel, the walls of which are richly wainscoted in old black oak, and in one of the panels are marks of a bullet, said to have been fired at a Cavalier who was once concealed there. There is a good entrance hall into which the great oak door opens directly, and in this hall was a fire place in which five or six persons could stand erect. In this room the mas-

sive oak girders and beams, black with age, were at the time of my first visit in September 1871, exposed to view, but they have since been covered with plaster, during some changes made to the house by Mr. Brancker. In one of the second story rooms called the "Priests' Room" and opening into the chimney is a secret chamber, large enough to contain two or three persons, and the traditions are that it served as a hiding-place for some of the adherents of King Charles I. at the time of the wars carried on between him and the Parliament. In one of the many closets of the house were found some curiously small tobacco pipes, said to date from the introduction of tobacco into England. Two of them were given to me by Mr. Brancker, and on one are the letters H. B. possibly the initials of some Henry Bispham who lived there in the years ago, and who relished a pipe of the fragrant Virginia weed as well as some of us of the present day. The Estate consists of about 560 acres of land, in lawns, meadows, farms etc. At the rear of the Hall is a garden surrounded by a high brick wall, and nailed to the wall are good specimens of fruit trees.

About twenty-five feet from the Hall, and at right angles to it stands a still older House, formerly the residence of the family, but the date of its building has passed into oblivion. It is smaller than the present Hall, but its proportions

are more massive. It is covered with a dense growth of ivy, through which the small, quaint windows peep, and is almost hidden by trees.

No one seemed able to give any definite information as to its age, but it is certainly a venerable house. The following extracts from a letter received by me in the spring of 1876, may be of interest to my readers:

"34 HILL STREET (LONDON)
BERKLEY SQUARE, W.
April 21st 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:

There is no doubt that the House [Bispham Hall] has been added to at two different periods, the original part having been built in the first Tudor reign. But I should say there is nothing more recent than Elizabeth's time. Since you were at Bispham I have added to it, as well as made extensive interior alterations, and in doing so have discovered very old partition walls composed of oak frame work, filled up with hazel rods and clay, and chopped straw, and also opened out some of the original windows of the oldest part of the House which had been covered by the additions from time to time. Also the outside windows show that their present positions are not as they were originally intended to be placed, and some are partly covered by present outside walls. But there is no doubt that the present *out buildings*

Old Bispham Hall
Wigan
Lancashire

Dr. John P. Norvall

[this relates to the second House described above, ED.] are the original House of the Estate, and are of a *very* old date. This is to be judged by the extreme lowness of the door-ways, for there can be no doubt that the progress of civilization was marked by the height of the entrances to Habitations from the time when men lived in mud huts and crawled in on all fours. * * *

I think there can be no doubt that the first House was built 700 years since, or even more. No one in these parts can give any information, and I don't know of any old work on Lancashire that contains any notice of the Place. There is no doubt in days gone by Bispham was one of the three strong Houses of these parts. Billinge and Ashurst Halls being the others. They are built on the back-bone of the County, the lower lands in those days being all moors and morasses, and the cultivated lands lying on the slope of this range of hills. . . . . .

Mr. Meyrick Bankes of Winstanley is now the owner of the Bispham Estate, he gave £34,000 (about $170,000) for it. I have made it into a much more comfortable and commodious house, having taken a 20 years' lease of it. Except the old entrance hall, no room is in its original form, I have altered all of them. . . .

Yours most faithfully

W. H. BRANCKER."

Some time after the date of this letter Mr. Brancker left Bispham, and removed permanently to London. He gave up to Mr. Bankes his lease of the Hall, and it was unoccupied for several years.*

As before stated, Thomas Bispham, the extracts from whose Almanac have been given elsewhere, was the last male of his name owning the Hall, and from him the Estate descended to his only child and heiress Margaret Bispham, born in 1701, and who married Thomas Owen Esq. After their deaths (she died in 1762, and Mr. Owen in 1763) the estate became the property of their only children, two co-heiresses, Frances and Mary Owen. Frances married Mr. Edward Leigh of London, and took for her share the Bispham Hall and Billinge property, while Mary married Holt Leigh of Hindley Hall and Whitley, Esq. and took the Up-Holland property for her share of the estate.

On the lawn fronting the Hall, but at considerable distance from it is a stone monument, erected to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, by either John or Robert Holt, who at that time occupied the place, and owned the property, as will be shown a little further on in this "true history."

* Mr. Bankes died in 1885, and the Bispham Estate was inherited by his daughter.

Thinking the inscriptions on this monument may interest some of my readers they are given below.

South Side

On *this* Day
British

Hill, Picton, Uxbridge, Gordon, Somerset, Ponsonby, F. Somerset, Cameron, Ellis, Maitland, Jack, Halket, Kempt, Cooke, Byng, Grant, Clinton, Alton, Adam, Barnes, Delancey, Vivian

West Side

England Confesses

To the most noble and illustrious Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and the brave heroes of Britain & the Continent who under his auspicious Genius & Command so gloriously accomplished the Downfall of Tyranny & the Restoration of Liberty to Europe on the plains of Waterloo June 18, A.D. 1815.

Subjectis et

Parcere

East Side

Each man did

Continental

Brunswick, Orange, Blucher, Bulow, Trip, Vanhope, Dombergh Ompteda, Pozzo & Borgo

Debellare

North Side

His Duty

Superbos

To those who fell,
The immortal heroes in whose latest breath
Glowed the patriot feeling strong in death.
But that moment was all the past
Save my Country Heaven, was your last.

Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori.

In 1871, the estate was sold to close the settlement of the Estate of John Holt, who had owned

it, and the following is an extract from the Auctioneer's announcement.

"Lancashire.
Particulars of the Bispham Hall Estate
Consisting of an
Ancient and Commodious Mansion,
standing in extensive and Well-Timbered Park-like grounds,
With parts of three adjoining farms
Called
'Brownlow,' 'Smethurst's,' and 'Foot-o-th'-Causeway',
and the
whole of the adjoining farm called 'Hooton's,'
Also eight cottages and two stone Quarries,
All situate in Billinge Higher End, in the County of Lancaster; and also
Several other Farms, Building Land, Cottages, Inn and Beerhouse,
Situate in Billinge Higher End aforesaid, Upholland, Dalton, and Blackrod,
All in the said County, which will be
Sold by Auction
By Messrs. Lamb & Sons,

At the Royal Hotel, Wigan,
On Wednesday, the 24th day of May 1871,
at two for three o'clock in the afternoon precisely,
in the following or such other lots as may be

then determined on, and subject to the conditions of sale to be then and there produced.

Bispham Hall is at present occupied by William Hill Brancker Esq. and may be inspected on orders to view which may be obtained from the Undermentioned Solicitors.

The rest of the property will be shown by the respective tenants on application, and particulars may be obtained from Henry Baylis Esq. Bolton-le-moors; Messrs. Grimshaw and Hanson, Land Agents and Surveyors, St. Helens; the Auctioneers, at their offices, Kings Chambers, King Street, Wigan, or from

Messrs. Darlington & Son
Solicitors, Wigan."

"Bispham Hall is beautifully situated on the slope of Billinge Hill, and is surrounded with ornamental Woods and Pleasure Grounds, of considerable extent and beauty. The Hall consists of an Ancient and Substantial Family Mansion with 151A. OR. 8½P., statute measure of Land, or thereabouts, lying in a compact Lot, and is distant by Rail from Liverpool, 14 miles; Warrington, 16 miles; Manchester, 22 miles; Bolton, 12 miles; Wigan, 4 miles; and one and a half miles from

the Orrell Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The House contains on the ground floor, a noble entrance Hall, 33 feet by 23 feet, Drawing Room, 24 feet by 18 feet, Dining Room, with very fine oak paneling, 20 feet by 14 feet 8 inches, Morning Room, 18 feet by 14 feet, Library 12 feet by 11 feet, Housekeeper's Room 16 feet by 16 feet, Kitchen, 20 feet by 17 feet, Back Kitchen and Butler's Pantry.

There is also a Boiler House, Laundry, and Wash House. The stabling is extensive and commodious, containing five loose Boxes, besides stabling for farm purposes, and there is a Cart House, Barn, Farm Shippons, and a Rookery.

The Kitchen Gardens are well stocked with Fruit Trees. There are well shrubbed Lawns and Pleasure Gardens, three Vineries and a Green-house.

With this lot will be sold parts of the three Farms called "Brownlow," "Smethurst's" and "Foot-o'-th' Causeway," also the whole of "Hooton's Farm." This lot also includes 8 Cottages and the Stone Quarries called Bispham Delf and Coppice Delf.

The whole of the Lands are in a good state of cultivation."

[Then follow the different lots. Lot 1 etc., but I will only mention their names and situations and the amount of land in each.—ED.]

"In Billinge Higher End.

Lot 1

	A.	R.	P.
This consists of the Hall and its appurtenances as above described—the acreage of this lot footing up	151.	0.	8½.

Lot 2

All that capital Farm called "Nevel's House," etc.	48.	3.	33.

Lot 3

All that capital Farm called "Heaton House" etc.	63.	1.	37.

Lot 4

All that excellent Farm called "Carr Hall" etc.	15.	3.	37.

Lot 5

All that Field or Close of Land called the "Coke Oven Field"	4.	1.	20.

Lot 6

All that other Field or Close of Land called the "Bibby Meadow"	3.	0.	0.

Lot 7

All that old established and well accustomed Public House, called the "Foot-o'-th' Causeway Inn" etc	4.	1.	39.

Lot 8

All those Four Stone Built Cottages and gardens etc. . . . 4. 3. 12.

In Upholland

Lot 9

All that capital Farm called "Captain Lee's" etc. . . . 40. 1. 35.
[A note to this lot says "There is a Lord's Rent of 15s. 10d. payable yearly to Lord Skelmersdale, in respect of this lot, and the same will be sold subject thereto."]

Lot 10

All those Four Stone Built Cottages etc.

In Dalton

Lot 11

All that excellent Farm called "Holland's House" etc. . . 148. 0. 7.

Lot 12

All that other Farm called "Bangham's" etc. . . . . 33. 1. 20.

In Blackrod

Lot 13

All that capital Farm called "Holland's" etc, . . . 46. 1. 1.

Lot 14

All that Farm fronting the Highways leading from Haigh, and also from Blackrod to Adlington, with the Beerhouse called the "Farmers' Arms" & Cottage etc.	13.	1.	13.
The total acreage amounting to statute measure."	557.	2.	22.

As will be seen from Mr. Brancker's letter given above, the Estate was purchased in 1871 by Meyrick Bankes Esq. of Winstanley Hall. In the year 1876, wishing to learn some particulars concerning the owners of the property succeeding Margaret Owen, Thomas Bispham's daughter and heiress, I wrote to Mr. Bankes of the work in which I was engaged, and received from him the following reply.

"August 20, '76

Mr. William Bispham.

DEAR SIR:

You must excuse my delay in answ'g yr letter. I had left Winstanley Hall on a yachting excursion to the north of Scotland, where I am presently residing. I shall not return South till near Xmas, and as all the deeds belonging to Bispham are at Winstanley Hall I fear I cannot give you the information you require of me in time for yr publication. When I return South I will xne the papers

and endeavor to ascertain for you the histories of 'Mary and Frances Owen who married Leighs.'

Bispham Hall is a very ancient place, but the present Mansion House is not the original family residence, which I believe was the build'g on the right hand side going up to the present Hall, & now constituting Barn etc. The door-ways of this are very ancient. I am much interested in the acc't given of the family in yr letter to me, & shall be very proud to receive from you a copy, as a family connexion of Bispham, of the work you are about to publish relative to the history of the family of Bispham.

Yrs truly

(Signed) M. Bankes."

[Mr. Meyrick Bankes died in 1885 and Bispham Hall remained vacant till it was occupied in 1888 by Robert Gerard Esq. [brother of Lord Gerard of Garswood], who married a daughter of the daughter of Mr. Bankes, to whom the Estate had descended.]

Some time after the receipt of the foregoing letter from Mr. Bankes, I received the following communication from one of his legal advisers, Mr. Edward Scott of Wigan.

"WIGAN, Feb'ry 25th 1878.

DEAR SIR:

Meyrick Bankes Esq. of Winstanley Hall for whom my Partner and I have the honor to act as

legal advisers, mentioned to me when I had last the pleasure of seeing him that he had received a letter from you on the subject of the Bispham Family, and desired me to give you any information in my power, which I have now much pleasure in doing." . . . [Then follows the same account of the Family that has been already given, beginning with "Matthew de Bispham, who died in the time of King John," and ending with the daughters of Margaret Bispham Owen, who married Leighs. The letter then goes on as follows.]

"Mary Owen (second daughter) and Holt Leigh had issue, Robert Holt Leigh, afterwards Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bar't., Alexander Holt Leigh, Roger Holt Leigh, and Joanna Holt Leigh, who all died without issue. The last survivor Sir Robert Holt Leigh dying in 1843 devised his estates to his cousin Lord Kingsdown for life, and afterwards to Roger Leigh, no relation, who is the present owner of that portion of the Owen and Bispham estates, which Mary Owen took.

Edward Leigh and Frances Owen had issue, Thomas Owen, who died in 1781 aged 20, without issue. Edward Owen, who died 1785, aged 22, without issue, and two daughters Margaret and Frances. Margaret married Robert Pemberton, Barrister, in 1788, and had issue, Loveday, Dorothy, Mary-Ann, and Thomas, afterward Lord Kings-

down. Frances married Matthew Pemberton in 1792, who had issue.

Edward Leigh and Frances his wife sold the Bispham Hall and Billinge property to his Aunt Joanna Holt who lived at Bispham Hall, and devised it by her Will in 1794 to her sister Mary Norcross, for life, and after her death to her niece Mary Holt, for life, and after her death to the children of her said niece Mary Holt, equally. Mary Norcross died at Bispham Hall July 6, 1798. Mary Holt the niece survived her husband, and lived at Bispham Hall from 1798 till her death in Sept. 1815, and her two children John and Robert Holt became possessed of and resided at Bispham until the death of Robert who died a bachelor in 1829, and devised his share of the estates to his brother John who lived there till the date of his death 19th March 1841. He devised the estates to a remote cousin William Mills for life, remainder to his eldest son, conditionally on his taking the name of Holt. William Mills took the name of Holt and lived at Bispham till his death in December 1852, when his eldest son William Thomas Holt then an infant became entitled and the Hall was kept up for the children.

He died in 1857 aged 21, having immediately on attaining 21 barred the entail created by John Holt. He was succeeded by his brother John Holt who died in the same year 1857 under 21,

and was succeeded by his five co-heiresses, his sisters, who sold the Estate in 1871 to Meyrick Bankes Esq. of Winstanley. On the death of John Holt, the infant, the Hall was let to William Hill Brancker Esq. who resided there until last year, since which time it has been unoccupied.

My Father was Trustee under William Holt's Will, so that I am able to give you the above information. The early Pedigree of the Bisphams down to 1640 is an extract from the record of Sir Henry St. George Kt. Norroy King[•] at Arms taken at the Visitation in 1640. . . . . .

I shall be glad to furnish you with any further information in my power.

I am

Yours faithfully

(Signed) EDWARD SCOTT."

WILLIAM BISPHAM ESQ.
New York

In 1876, I became the owner of several interesting relics of the place as will be seen from the following letters:

"BISPHAM HALL,
WIGAN
May 1st 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:

When I last wrote to you in reply to your inquiries about this place I named I was leaving. It has since occurred to me that you might wish to have the last *authentic* relics of the Bispham

Family in these parts in the shape of an old Black Oak Table which has been in this House ever since it was built, and no doubt came out of the older House. It was made some time in the reign of the first Tudors as its shape and character bespeaks. It is oval, 8 ft. 3 in. long by 6 ft. 5 in. wide. The sides drop down, and it is supported by 12 legs, four of which fold up. It is the finest specimen of an Old English Table I ever saw, and I never saw one so large. It is valued at £20. and if you don't wish to have it either Mr. West or my son-in-law take it. I bought it when I came to live here. No doubt it was the original dining table of the Family. Also I have an old oak chair of the same period which also belonged to the Place and which I bought from the party who purchased it when the Holt family sold all off. There was a large quantity of old oak furniture then sold belonging to the place, and no doubt had been here for centuries, but all the best was bought by London Brokers except this Table and Chair. The chair is valued at £5. and is a very good specimen of the period.

Waiting your reply, I remain

Yrs very truly

(Signed) W. H. BRANCKER."

It was impossible for me to find room for this great table but I concluded to take the chair, and

so wrote to Mr. Brancker. Meantime I received another letter from him, as follows:

"BISPHAM HALL.
WIGAN,
May 5, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:

This will be the last time I shall ever address you from this place, as I leave I suppose for good and all on Wednesday. All my furniture has gone up to London, at least all I require, and the rest is to be sold to-day & next day—I have sent you by same Steamer a small Tin Box in a parcel containing a very old Key and the Blade of a very old Knife. Both were dug up during my alterations close to the foundations of the *Old* House which I described to you as being the original dwelling House of the Bispham Family, and which there is little doubt has been built more than 700 years. There can be no doubt that the Key is of a very old date, and most likely that of the main door of the House—Also the Bowl of a small tobacco pipe one perhaps of the original pipes used when tobacco was first imported into England. I found several Bowls of the same sort & gave them to parties who prize them as being very old and original. No doubt some of the Bisphams used to puff away their cares through these pipes. I thought perhaps you would like to have them as

there can be no doubt as to their authenticity—as I picked them up with my own hands.

Trusting this will find you and yours in good health and prosperity,

Yrs truly
(Signed) W. H. BRANCKER."

The box came by same mail, bringing all these things safely. The key is of great age, and curiously wrought, being about 8 inches in length, and with a handle nearly four inches broad. It is of wrought iron and is an excellent specimen of the iron work of the time. One more of Mr. Brancker's pleasant letters will bring them to an end

"33 WEYMOUTH ST. LONDON
July 5th 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—

The old oak chair was despatched last week from Bispham by Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Co. from Orrell Station to Liverpool to be forwarded to your address.

When you sit on it in your snuggery enjoying a fragrant Havannah the vision of the old Bisphams may float around you, for there is no doubt that numbers of them must have sat upon it little dreaming that it would ever find its way to the New World. I hope it may remain in its future resting place as many years as it was under the ancestral Roof Tree

Black Oak Chair

From

Bispham Hall

Lancashire

and that happiness and prosperity may ever surround it—I suppose you had a grand day yesterday. [4th of July.—ED.] Far better for the World, and for the old and new Country that America should be in her present position than if it had been kept in the old hands. There is no doubt it will be the Land of the Future when the old countries are used up.

Yours very truly
(Signed) W. H. BRANCKER."

In due time the box containing the old chair arrived, having made the journey of over three thousand miles without damage to its interesting contents. As stated it is of Black Oak, the top of the back being 3 feet, 8 inches from the floor. The seat is about 18 inches from the floor and about 18 inches wide by 15 long. The back is very straight and finely carved in low relief,—the carving being evidently done by hand. On either side of the chair back are supports of twisted carving and the legs are made in the same manner, twisted.

I have another relic of the "olden tyme" in the shape of a silver tankard brought from England by the first Bisphams who settled in America, and which has been handed down by inheritance to its present owner. On the front have been engraved the Bispham Arms, Crest, and Motto, and the initials W. B. From the marks on the bottom of

the tankard it is apparent that it was made at Goldsmiths Hall, London, by some metal worker whose initials W. C. still remain,—is of standard fineness, and was made in the year 1665.

Old Silver Tankard
Brought from England
About 1734

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

BEING in the city of Chester, England, in the Summer of 1882, through the kind offices of the Rev. Charles H. Hylton Stewart, Præcentor of the Cathedral, I obtained permission to examine what is known as the Bishops' Registry, where are preserved copies of all the parish registers of Lancashire and Cheshire from the middle of the sixteenth century to the early part of the eighteenth. These copies are not in very good condition, but after a search which lasted several days, I found in the registers of Prescot and of Huyton, parishes in Lancashire just south of Ormskirk and Wigan, so many records of Bisphams that I made as accurate lists of them as was possible, and afterwards verified those taken from the Prescot registers by comparing them with the original registers at that town. The following are the lists referred to:

FROM THE PRESCOT REGISTERS

1575. Sepulti. 7° die March, John Bispam.
1575. Sepulti. December, ultimo die. Edmund Bispam.

1576. Sepulti. August 29° die. Greiff Bispam.
1578. Sepulti. March 26° die. Raynforth. Als Bispam.
1598. Sepulti. July 1st die. Raynford. Edmund fs. Henry Bispam.
1606. Baptizat. June 30° die. Raynforth. Willm. fs. Henry Bispam.
1611. Sepulti. June 10° die. Raynforth. Als fa. Henry Bispam.
1613. Baptizat. December 26° die. Raynforth. John fs. Henry Bispam.
1614. Sepulti. Maie 2° die. Raynforth. John fs. Henry Bispam.
1627. Conjugati. in mense ffebruary 3° die. Willm° Bispam et Anna Brooke.
1628. Baptizat. Janry. 18° die. Raynford. Ellen fa. Willmi Bispham.
1630. Baptizat. November 9° die. Raynford. Edmund fs. Willmo Bispham.
1634. Sepulti. in mense ffebruary 10° die. Raynforth. Nicholas Bispam.
1634. Conjugati. in mense August 25° die. Edmund Bispam et Catharina Lyon.
1637. Baptizat. mense June 20° die. Edw° fs. Edmundi Bispam.
1639. Baptizat. April 28° die. Rainford. Anna fa. Willmo Bispam.
1641. Baptizat. February 7°. Rainford. Sarah fa. Willmo Bispam.

1643. Baptizat. June. Rainforth. Jane fa. Gulielmi Bispham.

1644. Baptizat. Aprill 21° die. Rainforth. John et Suzannah ye melli libri (?) Edwardi Bispham.

1644. Sepulti. July 9° die. Rainforth. Suzannah filia Edwardi Bispham.

1644. Sepulti. ffebruary 16° die. Rainford. Margareta Bispham wid.

1656. Christened. December 11° die. Rainford. Will'm sonne of Edward Bispham.

1664. Married. Thomas Darbishire and Ann Bispham.

1664. Christened. Henry sonne of Edward Bispham.

1665. Christened. October 2° die. Raynford. Susan daughter of Edmund Bispam.

1667. Christened. December 8° die. Raynford. Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Bispam.

1669. Buried. March 9°. Rainford. Edmund Bispam.

1670. Buried. March 4° die. Rainford. Edward Bispam.

1671. Buried. December 12th. Rainford. John son of Edward Bispam.

1678. Christened by Mr. Bradshaw preacher at Rainford Chappell, Nonconformist. April 28th Phoebe daughter of Thomas Bispham.

1684. Buried. February 9th. Rainford. Ellena wife of Willm Bispam.

1698. Christened. April 27th. Rainford. John son of Edmund Bispham.

1701. Christened. March 24th. Rainford. Sarah daughter of William Bispham.

1702. Rainford, Mary daughter of Edmund Bispham was born Sept. 24th & baptized ye 6th of Oct.

1703. Baptized. February ye 6th. Rainford. Ann daughter of Wm. Bispham.

1705. Married. Sept. 29th. William Bispham.

1707. Christened. May 4th. Rainford. Edmund son of William Bispham.

FROM THE HUYTON REGISTERS

1666. 30 Aprill. Married. Henry Webster & Mary Bispham both of this p'ish.

1666. 17 Aprill. Buried. Elizabeth Bispam of Huyton.

1670. 12 October. Buried. Elliner the wife of John Bispham of Woolton.

1675. Aprill 26th Christened. George the sonne of Edward Bispham of Huyton.

1675. May 23. Christened. Elinor the daughter of John Bispham of Woolton.

1677. Aprill 19. Christened. John the sonne of Edward Bispham of Huyton.

1679. August 10. Christened. Margaret the daughter of Edward Bispham of Huyton.

1680. 6 November. Buried. Edward Bispham of Huyton.

1693. August 1. Christened. Elizabeth the daughter of John Bispham of Woolton.

1700. November 8. Buried. George the son of Edward Bispham of Huyton.

1700. December 16. Buried. Margaret the daughter of Edward Bispham of Huyton.

Prescot and Huyton are small towns or villages about 9 to 10 miles south of Bispham Hall and are not of any particular importance. Rainford, where the majority of the Bisphams whose names are given in the Prescot Registers seem to have resided, is in the parish of Prescot. Baines says that "a church existed in Rainford, as early as 1577 and is mentioned by the Parliamentary Commission in 1650."* In Besse's "Sufferings of Friends" Vol. II., p. 125, it is stated that in the year 1671 "at a meeting of Quakers at John Chaytor's house in Richmond, Yorkshire, John Bispam of Rainford in the Parish of Prescott (was) the Preacher," and that he was fined in the sum of £20 for preaching. From the fact that Rainford is but three miles south of Bickerstaffe I think that this

* Baines' Lancashire, Vol. II., p. 246. London, 1870.

"John Bispham of Rainford" was afterwards known as John Bispham of Bickerstaffe a preacher of the Society of Friends, and of whom I shall treat in that portion of this work devoted to the history of the family in America.

It seems probable that he is the John Bispham who was baptized at Rainford on the "21° die Aprill 1644" according to the extract from the Prescot parish registers, and who was the son of Edward Bispham also therein mentioned.

The following extracts have been made from the publications of the "Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire." Under the head of "Lancashire Church Surveys" 1650, is found the name of "Willmi Bispham de Rainford, gen:" mentioned as one of the jurors who testified at an inquisition taken at Wigan on the 21st day of June 1650 concerning the different churches and chapels in the parishes of Childwall, Prescot, and Huyton. Record Society, Vol. I., p. 65.

In an inquisition post mortem taken at Preston in Amounderness 12 March, 7 James—(1609–10) concerning the estate of Robert Pilkington Esq., it is stated that "On the said 6th July, Robert Pilkington in the Court of Common Pleas made recognizance of a debt to William Bispham Citizen and Grocer of London, of £250. which he engaged to pay on the feast of Saint James the Apostle next

ensuing, but did not. Therefore by several writs made upon the said recognizance, the manor, lands, tenements, and hereditaments before named [the manor of Rivington alias Rovington.—Ed.] (except those in Walton le dale) were taken and delivered to William Bispham, to hold to himself and assigns as his freehold, until the debt with damages and costs should be satisfied. Accordingly 44 Elizabeth, (1602) William Bispham entered into the manor, lands, tithes, etc. in Rivington or Rovington and Heath Charnocke, and was seised thereof in freehold. Robert Pilkington died at Rivington 17 November 1605 without issue: and James Pilkington his brother and next heir is now aged 40 years and more. William Bispham (or his assigns) has always, since 19 Oct. 44 Eliz. (1602) during the lifetime of Robert Pilkington, and also since his death, received and had the issues and profits of said manor, lands, tenements and hereditaments up to the day of the taking of this inquisition." *

In the Record Office of the Duchy of Lancaster under the head of "Pleadings," is given the account of the suit of William Bispham against Robert Pilkington, for wrongful possession of lands at St. Albans, Ryvington, and Heath Charnocke, Co. Lancaster, and in the Addison MSS. in the British Museum, 5755, folio 326, is a "bill for Sweetmeats

* Lancashire Inquisitions, Stuart Period, Record Society, Vol. III., pp. 151-2-3.

supplied by William Bispham to Lord Cobham for a supper to entertain Lord Derby and Walsingham in Blackfriars, 4th Dec. 1602. The sum total is Xi j^{s} Vi j^{d}."

In the "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S., London 1886" there is a petition to the Privy Council from the inhabitants of the Blackfriars, November 1596, against the theatre which was then about to be established by Burbage in which the name of William Bispham appears as one of the signers.

"To the right honourable the Lords and others of her Majesties most honourable Privy Council, —Humbly shewing and beseeching your honours, the inhabitants of the precinct of the Blackfryers, London, that whereas one Burbage hath lately bought certaine roomes in the same precinct neere adjoyning unto the dwelling houses of the right honourable the Lord Chamberlaine and the Lord of Hunsdon, which roomes the said Burbage is now altering and meaneth very shortly to convert and turne the same into a common playhouse, which will grow to be a very great annoyance and trouble, not only to all the noblemen and gentlemen thereabout inhabiting but allso a generall inconvenience to all the inhabitants of the same precinct, both by reason of the great resort and gathering togeather of all manner of vagrant and lewde persons that under cullor of resorting to the playes,

will come thither and worke all manner of mischiefe, and allso to the greate pestring and filling up of the same precinct. Yf it should please God to send any visitation of sicknesse as heretofore hath been, for that the same precinct is allready growne very populous, and besides, that the same playhouse is so neere the church that the noyse of the drummes and trumpetts will greatly disturbe and hinder both the ministers and parishioners in tyme of divine service and sermons;—In tender consideracion whereof, as allso for that tthere hath not at any tyme heretofore been used any comon playhouse within the same precinct, but that now all players being banished by the Lord Mayor from playing within the Cittie by reason of the great inconveniences and ill rule that followeth them, they now thinke to plant themselves in liberties;—That therefore it would please your honours to take order that the same roomes may be converted to some other use and that no playhouse may be used or kept there; and your suppliants as most bounden shall and will dayly pray for your Lordships in all honour and happiness long to live. Elizabeth Russell, dowager; G. Hunsdon; Henry Bowes; Thomas Browne; John Crooke; William Meredith; Stephen Egerton; Richard Lee; —— Smith; William Paddy; William de Lavine; Francis Hinson; John Edwards; Andrew Lyons; Thomas Nayle; Owen Lochard; John Robinson;

Thomas Homes; Richard Field; William Watts; Henry Boice; Edward Ley; John Clarke; William Bispham; Robert Baheire; Ezechiell Major; Harmon Buckholt; John Le Mere; John Dollin; Ascanio de Renialmire; John Wharton."

It is stated in an order by the Corporation of the City of London dated January 21st 1618–19 for the suppression of the Blackfriars Theatre that the above petition was granted "and that their honours then forbad the use of the said howse for playes, and in June 1600, made certaine orders by which, for many weightie reasons therein expressed, it is limitted that there should be only two playhowses tolerated, whereof one to be on the Banckside, and the other in or near Golding Lane, exempting thereby the Blackfryers; etc."

The William Bispham who was one of the signers of this petition was in all probability the same person whose bill for sweetmeats supplied by him to Lord Cobham for a supper to entertain Lords Derby and Walsingham in Blackfriars 4th December 1602, has been already noticed in this history, and who also received, by virtue of a judgment given to him for a debt due him by a certain Robert Pilkington of Preston in Amounderness, Lancashire, 19th October 1602, the manor, lands, tenements and hereditaments of the manor of Rivington in Lancashire.

In an inquisition taken at Wigan 3d April 1612,

after the death of Alexander Orrell gentleman, it is stated that he "was seised in fee of a messuage, 20 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture in Orrell in Makesfielde," and that, "the messuage, lands etc. in Orrell are held of William Bispham gentleman as of his Manor of Orrell, in Common Sockage by fealty and 3^{s} yearly rent and are worth per annum (clear) 10$^{s.}$" *

From the Record Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, it is found that on an inquisition post mortem 16 Chas. I. (1640) at death of William Bispham he had lands in Orrell and Billinge. Both of the above seem to refer to the William Bispham father of Dr. Samuel Bispham of whom mention has been already made.

In an Index to the Wills and Inventories now preserved in the Court of Probate at Chester from 1621 to 1650 are the names of

Edward Bispham of Billinge Inv. 1641.
William Bispham of Billinge 1640.

Record Society, Vol. IV., p. 23.

In the list of Lancashire and Cheshire Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1650 to 1660, and now on record at Somerset House, London, are given the names of

Mary Bispham of Cheshire, 1658 and
Thomas Bispham of Lancashire 1655.

ib. p. 252.

* Record Society, Vol. III., pp. 199–200.

In what are styled "First Fruits Composition Books" which contain the entries of the Composition for First Fruits paid by incumbents on induction into their livings, with the dates of such payments, and the names of sureties, is the following entry:

Benefice	Incumbent	Date
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Eccleston,	William Bispham R. Cl.	4 Feb. 12 Chas. I. (1637)

Record Society, Vol. VIII. p. 406.

In the "Roll of the Guild Merchant of 34th Henry the Eighth (1542) made in the city of Preston in Amounderness in Lancashire" is the name of

Laur' Bysphm

Preston Guild Rolls. Record Society Vol. IX., p. 18.

In the list of Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and now preserved in Somerset House, London, are the names of

Thomas Bispam	of Presall	Admon.	1678.
Margaret Bispham	of Pilling	"	1670.
Thomas Bispham	of Pilling		1670.
John Bispin	of Pilling		1668.

Record Society, Vol. X., p. 34.

Presall and Pilling are small townships in the hundred of Amounderness, some six to eight miles

to the north of Bispham Parish, the "Biscopham" of Domesday.

There is a curious likeness of sound in "Bispham of Billinge" and "Bispham of Pilling," but there the similarity seems to begin and end, the two places having nothing in common.

In the year 1886, Mr. David Scull Bispham of Philadelphia, while traveling in England, stopped in the city of Reading and met two ladies named Butler, school teachers, who lived in a house in that town called "Bispham House." This naturally excited his curiosity and upon inquiring into the origin of the name he was told that the grandmother of these ladies was named Mary Bispham, and had resided at Lindale in the parish of Cartmel in Northern Lancashire, where she was married in 1801, to their grandfather, Mr. Thomas Butler, and that they had named the house "Bispham" when they came to live in it, it having previously no distinctive title. At Mr. Bispham's request they wrote to Mr. William Lancaster, parish clerk at Cartmel, who made a copy of all the entries under the name of Bispham in the Parish registers from 1700 to the present time. The names are quite numerous and indicate the presence of many Bisphams in this parish, but beyond the names themselves there are no records of any particular interest—nor have I been able to trace any connection between this branch of the Family and

those of Southern Lancashire. In the extracts given from the memoranda in the Almanac of Mr. Thomas Bispham of Bispham Hall, the name of Cartmel occurs under the head of "arrears att Michaelmas 1717," but this is only a reference to the place and there is nothing to show that he had any relations there, though of course this is possible.

"BISPHAM HOUSE,
LONDON ROAD,
READING BERKS.
Dec. 9th 1886.

DEAR MR. BISPHAM:

You will remember I was not at home when your last letter reached me, and being very busy for a few weeks after my return to my ordinary duties, a few weeks elapsed before I wrote to Mr. Lancaster, the Parish clerk, in Cartmel, Lancashire, and he was so long in replying, I concluded he was ill, but from his note which I received at the end of last week, you will see he was collecting the enclosed information at his leisure.

I have carefully copied it all, in case the original, which I am sending you, should be lost. . . . The couple married by license, with the blue dot against the line, represent my grandparents and I have written to an elderly Aunt to send me a correct account of all their offspring—for they had five sons and four daughters two of whom never married. The elder is still living in Ulverston, is

named Jane, and both had independent means. My father was named Peter, was married three times, his first wife was Marg'et Fisher of Barrow, now the great Barrow-in-Furness, then only a village of about ten houses, his second wife, my mother, was Eliz'th James, living in Ulverston, but a Kirkely family, I believe, and his third wife Betsey James, own cousin to the above Eliz'th James and a widow when he married her and her name Betsey Yarker.

One daughter was the only issue by his first wife, as she died young, and she married a John Hutchinson James a second cousin of mine and she is now a widow, has two sons and two daughters and lives in Liverpool. The second wife, my mother, had ten children and died at the early age of 37, in 1854. The oldest Thomas Atkinson Butler died of consumption at the age of 18, born July 7th 1836. The next was still-born. The next Ann, is the writer of this epistle born Sept. 17th 1839.

Then Eliz'th Jane, born July 26th 1841.
William Bispham, born July 10th 1843.
Matthew James, born Oct. 23d 1845.
Margaret, born July 1st 1848.
Anna Maria, born August 20th 1849.
John Henry, born October 29th 1851.
Eleanor, born Sept'r 14th 1853,

all living excepting the eldest son, and we were all

born in Ulverston in Lancashire. *We* named this residence Bispham House, as it had no distinctive title when we came to live in it.

Our father, Peter Butler was born Feb'ry 3rd 1807 at Outerthwaite, died Sept'r 1st 1876. When I have learned anything more worth writing about, I will send it you.

With kind regards,
Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
ANN BUTLER.

After the 17th of this month, my address for four weeks will be

Miss Butler
% Francis Hall, Esq.
4, Northernhay Place,
Exeter."

FROM THE CARTMEL REGISTERS

CHRISTENINGS

1757. July 31st. John Bispen son of Joshua of Ayside.

1766. May 5th. Joshua Bispen son of Joseph of Hampsfield.

1767. Nov. 22. George Bisphen son of Joseph of Bellmanbeck.

1769. March 19. Jane Bisphen daughter of William of Broughton.

1769. July 30. William Bisphen son of Joseph of Browedge.

1771. May 3. Joshua Bisphen son of William of Broughton.

1773. June 4th. Myles Bispham son of William of Bigland.

1774. March 6. Jane daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bispham of Browedge.

1775. Nov. 5. John Bispham son of William of Bigland.

1776. March 16. Sarah Bispham daughter of Joseph of St. Andrews Moor.

1778. Feb. 8th. Margaret Bispham daughter of Joseph of St. Andrews Moor.

1778. April 12. Mary Bispham daughr of William & Mary of Bigland.

1779. Nov. 24. Jane Bispham daughter of John & Fanny.

1780. April 24. Peggy Bispham daughter of William & Mary of Seatle.

1781. May 7th. John Bispham son of Joseph of Field Broughton.

1781. Decr 12. John Bispham son of John of Ayside.

1783. June 1. William Bispham son of William of Seatle.

1784. Augst 29. Mary Bispham daughter of Joseph of Ayside.

1793. Dec^{r} 9. Thomas Bispham son of Joseph of Headlesscross.

1802. June 27. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Butler of Outerthwaite.

1803. July 24. Margaret Bispham daugh^{r} of John & Elizabeth of Nethernewton.

1804. March 1. Joseph son of Mary Bispham of Stavley.

1804. Sep^{r} 16. Joseph Bispham son of John & Elizth of Nether Newton.

1804. Oct^{r} 6. Mary Bispham daughter of Joshua & Sarah of High Cark.

1806. March 24. Henry son of John & Elizabeth Bispham of Church Town.

1808. March 13. Elizabeth Bispham dau^{r} of John & Elizabeth, Newton.

1808. March 13. Joshua Bispham son of Mary of Ayside.

1808. June 12. William Bispham son of Joshua & Sarah, High Cark.

1810. March 29. Jane Bispham daughter of John & Elizabeth of Newton.

1812. March 15. John Bispham son of John & Elizabeth of Newton.

1814. March 27. Anne Bispham daughter of John & Elizth of Newton.

1816. Feb. 4. Joshua Bispham son of John & Elizabeth of Newton.

1816. April 28. Ann Thompson daugh^{r} of John & Ann Bispham, Mireside.
1818. May 3. Sarah Bispham daughter of John & Elizabeth of Newton.
1820. May 14. James Bispham son of John & Elizabeth of Newton.
1828. April 20. Matthew Bolton Bispham son of Joseph & Eleanor of Newton.
1831. Nov. 1. John Bispham son of Joseph & Eleanor of Newton.
1832. May 6. Elizabeth, Bispham daughter of Sarah of Newton.
1834. Oct^{r} 20. Ellen Bispham daughter of Henry & Betty of Broughton.
1837. April 12. William Bispham son of Henry & Elizabeth of Newton.
1839. Aug^{t} 4. Margaret Bispham daughter of Henry & Elizabeth of Ayside.
1842. Feb. 13. Anne Bispham daughter of Anne of Oldfieldgate.
1843. Jan^{y} 8. Emma Bispham daughter of Henry & Elizabeth of Ayside.
1846. Jan^{y} 11. John Bispham son of Henry & Elizabeth of Ayside.
1847. Oct^{r} 31. Henry Bispham son of Henry & Elizabeth of Ayside.

WEDDINGS

1760. Oct^{r} 21. William Minikin of Dalton Parish & Margaret Bispham of this Parish.

1762. June 6th. Daniel Bispam & Hannah Kendal both of this Parish.

1765. June 30. Joseph Bispham & Margaret Black, both of this Parish.

1767. May 17th. William Bispham & Margaret Walker both of this Parish.

1779. Janr 13. John Bispham & Frances Swainson both of this Parish.

1801. June 15 at Lindale. Thos Butler & Mary Bispham both of this Parish by Licence.

1803. June 6 at Lindale. Joshua Bispham & Sarah Dawson both ofthis Parish.

1831. May 24. Joseph Allanby, & Mary Bispham, both of this Parish.

1837. May 13. Thomas Rigg & Sarah Bispham, both of this Parish.

1793. Feb. 12. Joseph Bispham of Windermere Parish & Betty Grisdale of this Parish.

1802. July 26. John Bispham & Elizabeth Beck, both of this Parish.

1816. Janr 3. John Bispham, Yeoman & Anne Thompson, both of this Parish.

1818. May 12. Joshua Bispham, Widower & Farmer & Jane Thompson, both of this Parish.

1828. Janr 10. Joseph Bispham, & Eleanor Bolton both of this Parish.

BURIALS

1763. Feb. 2. Joshua Bispham son of Joshua of Ayside.

1765. Nov. 16. Joshua Bispham of Ayside.
1766. July 12. Elizabeth Bispham, wife of Benjamin of Browedge.
1767. Mar. 20. William Bispham of Hardcragg.
1773. Aug^{t} 5. Jane Bispham of Ayside, Widow.
1788. April 29. Myles son of William Bispham of Cark.
1793. May 15. Jane daughter of Joseph Bispham of Bellman Beck.
1804. Aug^{t} 12. Margaret daughter of John Bispham of Nether Newton.
1808. Jan^{y} 26. Joseph Bispham of Newton, aged 63.
1810. Jan^{y} 30. John son of Elizabeth Bispham, Newton, aged 2 years.
1810. Feb. 28. William Bispham of Flookburgh, Farmer, aged 68.
1813. Dec^{r} 25. William son of Joshua Bispham of High Cark, aged 5 years.
1814. Jan^{y} 7. Sarah wife of Joshua Bispham of High Cark aged 42.
1816. April 28. Anne wife of John Bispham of Mireside, aged 20.
1817. Jan^{y} 11. Margaret Bispham, Widow, of Nether Newton aged 72.
1820. Nov. 29. Mary Bispham, Widow, of Flookburgh, aged 81.
1831. Nov. 1. Eleanor Bispham of Newton, aged 34.

1832. July 7. Joseph Bispham of Broughton in Furness, aged 28.
1835. June 3. Betty Bispham of Broughton aged 29.
1835. Aug^{t} 7. William Bispham of Haselrigg, aged 65.
1846. Aug^{t} 25. Jane Bispham of Flookburgh, aged 62.
1847. Jan^{y} 16. Joshua Bispham of Mireside aged 75.
1847. Dec^{r} 7. John Bispham of Mireside aged 72.
1848. July 10. Ann Thompson Bispham of Rosthead aged 32.
1848. Dec^{r} 3. John Bispham of Newton, aged 67.
1849. July 31. Elizabeth Bispham of Newton aged 69.
1851. Dec^{r} 4. William Bispham of The Green aged 68.
1868. Nov. 18. Jane Bispham of Ayside aged 58.
1879. Jan^{y} 26. Joseph Bispham, Newton aged 75.
1881. Feb^{y} 10. Henry Bispham, Newton aged 75.

In May of 1886, Mr. Stacy Budd Bispham of Virginia met in the town of Roanoke in that State, an Englishman named Servetus Bispham, who was living near there, and asked him to write some account of himself and of his antecedents, which he did very promptly. He stated that he was born in Liverpool in England and had resided there

till he was 25 years old when he came to the United States. By profession he was a mechanical engineer and had been for several years with the Roanoke Machine Works and the Norfolk & Western Railroad, but was then living on a farm he owned in the vicinity of Roanoke.

His father was named George Bispham, and George and his brothers Thomas and William were the sons of a Joseph Bispham, born in Lancashire in 1770. This Joseph Bispham's grandfather, whose name was not given, was said to have lived somewhere between Lancaster and Fleetwood in Lancashire, and to have been married four times, having families by each wife. Mr. Servetus Bispham's father and grandfather were iron workers, and his father "invented the method of forging wrought iron guns by coiling, before Sir William Armstrong came out with his system, but being opposed to war he refused to bring it out on that account." Mr. George Bispham (whose picture his son sent to me for inspection), must have been a man of much refinement and gentleness, as his face gives evidence of these qualities.

A portion of his family consisting of his widow, two sons, and four daughters were then residents of Crewe in Cheshire, England, the sons being in the service of the London and North Western Railway Co. Another brother of Mr. Servetus Bispham, named Simeon, is in Virginia in the Roanoke

Machine Works, and another named Cephas is settled somewhere in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bispham further informed me that some of his father's uncles and cousins lived in Ulverstone and Milnthorpe in Furness, in the northern part of Lancashire and as these places are not far from Cartmel Parish the residence of Miss Butler's grandmother's ancestors, it seems quite possible that she and Mr. Servetus Bispham's families are more nearly connected than they are with those of the name in Southern Lancashire, and of whom this history has most to relate.

In the volumes of the Record Society from which are made some of the foregoing extracts there occur many instances of variations in the spelling of our name, and as a matter of curiosity several of them are appended.

Bispame Bispayne Bispam Bispaine	Time of Queen Elizabeth.
Bispaine Bisshpham Bisshopham	James I.

There are several houses in the north of Lancashire bearing the name of Bispham.

Bispham House in the township of Bispham-with-Norbreck, about four miles north of Black-

pool, is mentioned by Mr. Edward Waugh in his "Lancashire Sketches" as being in 1860, "the residence of my friend Alston, about half a mile down the winding road from Norbreck; a substantial Hall built about a hundred years ago, and pleasantly dropt at the foot of a great natural embankment which divides the low-lying plains from the sea." "In 1850, Bispham House was occupied by Richard Fletcher, gentleman." Bispham Court in the township of Bispham-with-Norbreck, was in 1851, occupied by George Singleton, gentleman. Bispham Lodge in the same township occupied in 1851, by Frederic Kemp, gentleman. It does not appear that those houses took their names from any one called Bispham.

In Volume 12 of the publications of the Record Society, under the head of

"Obligatory Knighthood
Temp. Charles I."

and in the

"Lists
of the
Esquires and Gentlemen
in
Cheshire and Lancashire
who refused the order of Knighthood at the
Coronation of Charles I.
Drawn up in the years 1631 and 1632"

there is given in the

"Lancashire Compositions for Knighthood"

and in the "Hundred de Westderbie" the name of "William Bispham of Billinge, Esquire," * and the sum paid by him XX li. It is stated in the introduction to these lists (p. 193) by the Editor, Mr. J.P. Earwaker M.A., F.S.A. that, "By a statute, the date of which is now believed to be the 6th Edward I. (1278) called Statutum de Militibus, all persons possessing at that time an income of £20 per annum, were considered worthy of Knighthood, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, every one who held a Knight's fee of land, and was of age, was liable to be summoned to accept the order of Knighthood or else pay a fine to the King. In the fifteenth century, in the reign of Henry VI. the annual income of those considered worthy of Knighthood was raised to £40. On important occasions, such as Coronations, Royal Marriages etc. it became customary for proclamation to be made that all those persons, who were of age, and who held one or more Knight's fees should take up their Knighthood, or in default of so doing should pay a fine. In process of time the holders of lands, otherwise than by Knight's fees were included, so long as they had the requisite annual income."

In "A List of the Freeholders in Lancashire in 1600, arranged under their respective hundreds" taken from the Harl. MS. 2042. f. 4–20, and under

* The father of Dr. Samuel Bispham.

West Derby Hundred, on page 242, of Vol. XII., is "Thomas Bisphame de Billinge, g."* Volume XI. of the publications of the Record Society is "A Calendar of Lancashire and Cheshire Exchequer Depositions by Commission, from 1558 to 1702," and contains a list of these depositions, taken from the documents themselves which are now in a building called Rolls House in London, otherwise the Public Record office. In this volume are the following deeds or rolls :

13th William III. 1701. Mich. N^{o} 38.

Charles Davenport versus Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart., Thomas Smalshaw, W^{m} Smith, Geo. Hulme, John Maclew, W^{m} Ambrose, Hen. Hesketh, John Whitfield, John Bispham, Benj. Fletcher, Rich'd Fishwick, Manor of Bickersteth, alias Bickarstaff, (Lancaster). Touching lands granted in trust for raising the sum of £200. per annum as jointure to Dame Elizth Stanley, (plaintiff's late wife, relict of Sir Edw. Stanley, defendant's late father). Did Dame Mary Stanley (defendant's late grandmother) sue for her dower of said manor in the life time of said Sir Edw'rd? What annuity or rent charge did Peter Stanley (defendant's uncle), and Henry Stanley (defendant's great uncle) claim out of said manor? Customs of Manor etc. etc. [The names and possessions of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley (defen-

* The grandfather of Dr. Samuel Bispham.

dant's aunt), who afterwards intermarried with Mr. Byron Bradshaw, the Earl of Derby, Thos. Fisher, Roger Bostock, and Thomas Ashurst, of Ashurst, are mentioned.]

(C. 9 July, I. D. 2 Oct. 1701, at Chester.)
pp. 99–100.

On page 100 of same volume is given the title of another deposition of the same Charles Davenport versus the same above named defendants, dated 13th and 14th William III. 1701–2 Hil. No. 26, and containing the same details as that just quoted. This one is marked (C. 28 Nov. 13. Wm. III. I. D. 19 Jan. 13 Wm. III. 1701 at Ormskirk.)

Volume XIII., of the publications of the Record Society is a "List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and now preserved in Somerset House, London, from A.D. 1681 to 1748." It is a continuation of Volume X., and contains on page 32, the following references to persons of our name.

John Bispham of Stana . . .	1718.
Thomas Bispham of Pilling . .	1698.
William Bispham of Garstang . .	1746.
William Bispham of Pilling . .	1697.
William Bispham of Pilling . .	1720.

The above Wills are all filed in the Deanery of Amounderness.

The "Moore Papers" printed in Volume III. of

the New Series of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire have the names of many residents of Lancashire from whom were collected in 1624 their proportions of the subsidy granted to the King by "the Temporality" in the Act of Parliament of 21 James I, cap. 34, and among the precepts given to the constables of West Derby is the following addressed "To the Constables of Billinge and Winstanley.

Willm Bankes esquyre in Landes		viij^{li}	xxxij^{s}
Lawrence ffarecloughe in goodes	v^{li}	xiii^{s}	iiij^{d}
Willm Blackburne in Landes		xl^{s}	viij^{d}
Roger Anderton esquyre in Landes		xl^{s}	viij^{d}
Edmund Wood in Landes		xx^{s}	iiij^{d}
John Winstanley in Landes		xx^{s}	iiij^{d}
Hughe Holme in goodes	v^{li}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Willm Bispham * esquyre in Landes	v^{li}	xx^{s}	
Edmund Bispham † in Landes		xx^{s}	iiij^{d}
Lawrence Gaskell in goodes	iiij^{li}	x^{s}	viij^{d}

(Signed) W. NORRES,
EDW. STANLEY."

In the 1st Volume of "Local Gleanings" a book containing archæological and historical documents chiefly relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, edited by J. P. Earwaker Esq. M.A., F.S.A., and under the heading "Extracts from the Warrington

* Father of Dr. Samuel Bispham. † Uncle of Dr. Samuel Bispham.

Parish Registers, by J. Paul Rylands F.S.A.," are the following entries relating to persons of our name.

BAPTISMS

1636. Aug. 30. Ann, dau: to Thomas Bispham, gent.

1638–9. Mar. 10. Thomas, son to Thomas Bispham.

1640. Dec. 20. Christopher, son to M^r. Thomas Bispham.

BURIALS

1629–30. Jan. 5. William, son to Thomas Bispham, gent.

1635. May 3. Margaret, wife to Thomas Bispham, gent.

1642. Sep. 12. "Tho: Heaaton M^r. Doctor Bispam man who dyed at M^r. Thomas Bisphams house in Warrington."

1648. Nov. 23. Agnes, wife to M^r. Thomas Bispham.

1648–9. Jan. 29. Christopher, son to Thomas Bispham.

The Thomas Bispham here mentioned is undoubtedly that Thomas Bispham who is found on the pedigree made by Randle Holme, Harleian M.S. 1947 fo. 184, third son of Thomas Bispham the younger, and brother of William Bispham, D^r. Samuel Bispham's father.

BISPHAMS OF AMERICA

BISPHAMS OF AMERICA

ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

THE majority of the Bisphams who have found their homes in the United States of America trace their descent from the family of that name of Lancashire, England. Joseph Bispham of Bickerstaffe, an agricultural township in the hundred of West Derby in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire, described in his Will as "yeoman," and holding his land in Bickerstaffe by lease from Sir Edward Stanley afterward 11th Earl of Derby, had among other children, two sons, Benjamin and Joshua, and these two were the progenitors of the American branch.

Joseph Bispham was the only child of John and Mary Bispham, and was born at Bickerstaffe "Ye 17th of ye 3d mo. 1678," as appears from an old Bible still in the possession of one of his descendants.*

John Bispham was a preacher of the Society of Friends who at one time had a meeting house in Bickerstaffe.

At this period in their history they were sorely

* George Cooke, Esq. of Aughton Springs, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

persecuted and ill treated, and he in common with many of his brethren, suffered for conscience's sake.

From Besses' "Sufferings of Friends" folio edition, have been made the following extracts relating to him.

"Lancashire 1660—Also on the 20th (the month called January). . . . John Bispham (and others) were forcibly taken out of a religious meeting at Bicurseth, by soldiers, (who said they had orders from the Earl of Derby) and sent to the Sessions at Wigan, where the Justices tendered to them the oath of allegiance, and committed them to Lancaster gaol for refusing it." Vol. I., p. 307.

"Yorkshire 1671. A meeting of Quakers at John Chaytor's house in Richmond. His fine 20l. John Bispam of Rainford in the Parish of Prescott, Preacher in this meeting 20l." Vol. II., p. 125.

"Lancashire 1679. In the month called May, Richard Cubban, for a meeting at his house in Bickerstaff was fined 20l and John Bispham was also fined 20l. for preaching there." Vol. I., p. 324.

"Lancashire 1684. At the Summer assizes this year, John Bispham and Daniel Bispham, then prisoners for being at a meeting, having been indicted at the Quarter Sessions for a riot, were brought to trial before Judge Jeffries, who fined them 20l. apiece. They were recommitted to prison." Vol. I., p. 327.

"At the same time (1680–1) and the last four years of King Charles II. the laws for the prosecution of all protestanters for their not conforming to the Episcopal worship, were put in execution, and their religious meetings suppressed; which the presbyterians evaded by meeting secretly, so that the severity fell mostly on the quakers, who continued to meet publicly, upon which they underwent great sufferings by the law, made mostly against them, which imposed a fine of £20 upon the preacher and £20 upon the house or inhabitant where such conventicle or meeting was kept; and for non-ability of the preacher or inhabitant, the fine might be made upon any one of the hearers or congregation. Upon which many had all their cattle and household goods taken from them all over the nation; or, if no distress to be had, imprisoned. In Lancaster, the mayor ordered the meeting house door to be locked, and set a guard upon it, on the first day weekly, to prevent a meeting; yet the Friends met in the lane before it, at the usual time, without disturbance for some time; and oftentimes meetings were kept in my master's house publicly; but the magistrates were so favourable [as] not to admit of any information against them; although the law was so severe, that if any justice of peace refused to convict and fine upon any vile person's oath, the said justice was liable to a fine of £100. Great distress was made of the

goods of the quakers in the hundred of Loynsdale, to some hundreds of pounds; and it was projected that this severe prosecution would have driven them all to the aforesaid province of William Pen, which he named Pensilvania and the aforesaid City Philadelphia; and although many went, and in fifty years time it became more populous than some others that had been planted fifty years before it; yet the severe prosecution rather increased the protestant dissenters in England. Many of the people called quakers were committed to the County gaol for the non-payment of tithes, church rates, and for not taking the oath of obedience, or not answering in the Exchequer, Chancery, and the bishops' courts upon oath; so that there were mostly forty or fifty at a time prisoners on these accounts; which my master undertook to provide bed-stocks for, as also firing and candles for, and other necessaries for such as were poor, which charge was defrayed by the quarterly meeting for the County. Seth Bushall styled doctor of divinity, was vicar of Lancaster parish this hot persecution time, and was a person of a moderate disposition, and much discouraged persecution for religion, or prosecution of any of his parish for what was customary due, and very courteous to dissenters of all denominations; so that none of his parishioners were troubled by him. But, Garforth, his predecessor, was an austere man, and severe for his pre-

tended dues, and prosecuted them who did not pay, especially the quakers, to imprisonment to London. And James Fenton, who succeeded Bushall, was a haughty man, and very severe in exacting his pretended dues to imprisonment of several." *

Daniel Bispham was John Bispham's brother and in the Records of the Friends Meeting at Bickerstaffe, I find that John was married to Mary Bastwell the 24th February 1677 at the house of Daniel "in Bicursteth."

As has been stated in the English part of this history, I believe this John Bispham to be the same John Bispham who appears in the parish registers of Prescot, as having been baptized at Rainford on the "21st die Aprill 1644" and who was the son of Edward Bispham, for Rainford was but three or four miles south of Bickerstaffe, and it is probable that the youth who had become the follower of George Fox would naturally go where he would find support in the fellowship of those who sympathized with his religious belief, and Bickerstaffe was the nearest place where his co-religionists were making an effort towards an organization, and where they did finally succeed in establishing a meeting which remained there many years, though all traces of it now have vanished. The name of

* Autobiography of William Stout of Lancaster, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ironmonger. A member of the Society of Friends, A. D. 1665–1752. Edited by J. Harland. 1851, pp. 11, 12.

Edward Bispham of Rainford appears also in the Records of the Friends Meeting of Bickerstaffe where his death is mentioned as taking place in 1659.

The Bisphams of Billinge had lands in Rainford, for in the Indenture made the "Last June 15, Q. Eliz. (1573) between Thomas Bispham of Billinge and Thomas Smalwood and others" mention is made of his lands "in Raynsford," that they were to be held for the use of his son Thomas Bispham, Jr. and his wife, and were then to go "to Edmund, then to William his brother" etc. In the Prescot Registers mention is made of the burial of an Edmund Bispham of Raynford in 1598 on the 1st of July, and of the baptism of a William Bispham "of Raynforth" on the 30th day of June 1606. Both of them are put down as the sons of a Henry Bispham. There is also an entry in the same Registers of the burial of another Edmund Bispham on the last day of December in 1575 who *may* have been the Edmund mentioned in the Indenture of 1573.

The Rainford property is also mentioned in the deed of Elizabeth Bispham, daughter of the above Thomas, which is dated 10 July 4 Q. Eliz. (1562) and appended to the pedigree. They were also as has been before stated, connected by marriage with the Billinge family, and a connection of the Billinges with the Bisphams of Bickerstaffe is shown in

a letter from Joseph Bispham of Bickerstaffe written by him the 23d May 1740, to his son Benjamin then in America, when he says: "Our Aunt Margaret Billinge died this Spring in the 91st year of her age."

In Baines' History of Lancashire in the list of Papists who registered themselves in Lancashire after the rebellion of 1718, he gives the name of a Margaret Billinge, and states that her property was valued at £6. 0. 0. per annum. The Margaret Billinge mentioned in Joseph Bispham's letter as being "in the 91st year of her age" in 1740, would therefore have been born in 1649, and in the pedigree of Billinge of Billinge made by Sir William Dugdale, Garter King at Arms, at his visitation of Lancashire in 1664–5, which is stated by Baines to have been the last heraldic visitation of this County, he gives the name of Margaret Billinge as being the third daughter of Richard Billinge of Billinge and of his wife Margery, daughter of Robert Molineux of Melling, County Lancaster, and though he has not given the date of her birth, she must have been born very near 1649, if not born that year, as her brother John's age is given in the same pedigree as 17 on the 8th of April 1665, making his birth year 1648. It would seem probable that these Margaret Billinges were the same person from the fact that this pedigree is dated at "Ormeskirke 8 April 1665" and Bickerstaffe

where Joseph Bispham was living is in Ormskirk parish.

The Bisphams of Billinge as has been shown in Sir Henry St. George's pedigree became possessed of the fourth part of Billinge by the marriage of Roger de Bispham in the 10th year of Richard II. to Margaret the daughter and heir of Avice who was coheir of Robert de Heyton, the son and heir of Henry de Heyton who married Mary the daughter and heir of ——— Billinge.

In Sir William Dugdale's pedigree of Billinge he begins with Adam Billinge who in the 37th year of Edward III. (1363) married "Agnes daughter and coheir of Robert Hyton, Lord of Billinge, County Lancaster."

The pedigree is as follows:

"Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664–5.

Billinge of Billinge.

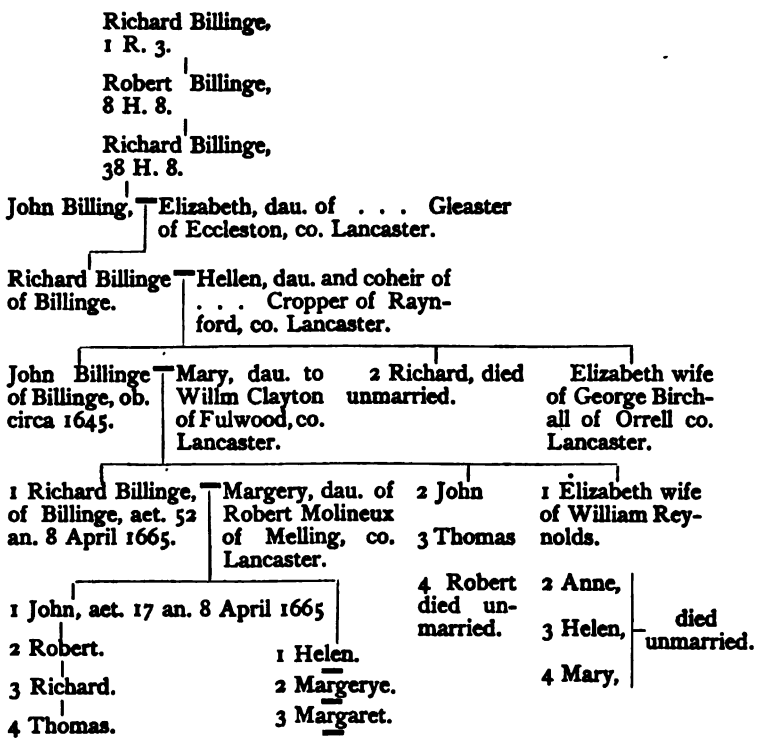
Arms. Argent, a cross between four crosslets, fitchée, gules,

Adam Billinge, — Agnes, dau. and coheir of Robert Hyton, lord of Billinge, co. Lancaster, 37 Edw. III.

Robert Billinge, 37 Ed. 3.

Richard Billinge, 5 H. 5.

John Billinge, 36 H. 6.


Richard Billinge,
1 R. 3.
Robert Billinge,
8 H. 8.
Richard Billinge,
38 H. 8.
John Billing,
Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Gleaster of Eccleston, co. Lancaster.
Richard Billinge of Billinge.
Hellen, dau. and coheir of . . . Cropper of Raynford, co. Lancaster.
John Billinge of Billinge, ob. circa 1645.
Mary, dau. to Willm Clayton of Fulwood, co. Lancaster.
2 Richard, died unmarried.
Elizabeth wife of George Birchall of Orrell co. Lancaster.
1 Richard Billinge, of Billinge, aet. 52 an. 8 April 1665.
Margery, dau. of Robert Molineux of Melling, co. Lancaster.
2 John
3 Thomas
4 Robert died unmarried.
1 Elizabeth wife of William Reynolds.
2 Anne,
3 Helen,
4 Mary,
died unmarried.
1 John, aet. 17 an. 8 April 1665
2 Robert.
3 Richard.
4 Thomas.
1 Helen.
2 Margerye.
3 Margaret.

Ormeskirke, 8. April 1665. Richard Billinge."

That there were members of the Society of Friends at this date who were named Byllinge or Billinge is shown from the following:

"As early as the year 1660, an attempt was made at the suggestion of George Fox, the English Quaker, to purchase a territory of the Susquehanna Indians, for the purpose of a settlement for the sect to which he belonged. This failed, be-

cause of tribal wars among them. The visit of Fox to America in 1671, strengthened his desire for a settlement, where those who wished to do so might remove with their families and enjoy the worship of God without molestation, and where their children might have proper social surroundings. It was, however, found very difficult, for the coast from Maine to Florida was either colonized or claimed, and it was not until Lord John Berkeley offered for sale his interest in New Jersey that an opportunity was afforded the Quakers to make such a purchase as they long desired. This opportunity was eagerly seized upon by Edward Byllinge and John Fenwick, both of whom belonged to the Society of Friends, but who, in this matter, acted in their individual capacity. Disagreements occurring between these two, William Penn kindly consented to act as arbitrator. Pecuniary embarrassments occurring to Byllinge, he transferred to his creditors his interest in New Jersey. Again the aid of Penn was sought, and he consented to act as joint trustee with two of Byllinge's creditors in the New Jersey estate, and thus for the first time became personally engaged in the establishment of an American colony. It is thought probable that his connection with the affairs of New Jersey determined the establishment of the Pennsylvania Province by him ten years later.

It is true that a regard for the aborigines of America, and a desire to do something for their welfare, had long occupied his mind. 'I had an opening of joy as to these parts,' he writes, 'in the year 1661.' This interest was deepened by his acquaintance with the affairs of the country as trustee for Byllinge, by his association with Barclay, even before the latter became Governor of East Jersey, by his conference with George Fox, and by his desire himself to found a colony where freedom of conscience should be regarded as the inherent right of every citizen." *

[Referring to this account of the early ownership of land in New Jersey by "Edward Byllinge" a possible member of the family of Billinge of Lancashire with whom the Bisphams of Billinge and those of the same name of Bickerstaffe were connected, and of William Penn's becoming one of the trustees of the said "Byllinge's" property there, it is a curious fact that in the deeds of much of the land purchased by Benjamin Bispham and his son John in New Jersey the titles are derived from the descendants of William Penn who *may* in turn have purchased the land formerly owned by "Edward Byllinge."—ED.]

* From an article entitled "Some American Monuments. Memorial to William Penn." Written by Mr. T. H. Bartlett, sculptor, and printed on page 269 of the American Architect and Building News, June 9, 1888.

ORMSKIRK AND BICKERSTAFFE

BICKERSTAFFE being in Ormskirk parish it seemed desirable to examine the Ormskirk registers, and after several visits to the parish church of that quaint, old town, I obtained the following list which mentions members of the family of "John Bispam" the preacher.

FROM THE ORMSKIRK REGISTERS

MARRIAGE.

December 15, 1566. Edward Bispam Elizth Bispam.

BAPTISMS.

19 September 1581. Marget Bispam fi. Edm^{d} bap.

11 March 1585. James Bispam fi. Edmund bap.

BURIALS.

22 December 1582. John Byspam in eccliã.

14 November 1581. Margerie Bispam in eccliã.

BURIALS.

1611. Marctch 20. Margreat Bispam buried in eccliã.

BAPTISMS.

1697. Aprill 7. ffrances D. of Mr. Bispam. Lath. [Lathom.—ED.]

1698. September 20. Tho: S. of Tho: Bispam Skelmersdale born 2^{d} baptized 20$^{th.}$

BURIALS.

1699. Daniel Bispam of Bickerstaffe * Buried January 22$^{d.}$

1701. Alice Bispam of Bickerstaffe Buried August 24$^{th.}$ †

BAPTISMS.

1699. December 29. Mary, D. of M$^{r.}$ Bispam of Skelmersdale.

1701. July 6. Marg^{t} D. of M$^{r.}$ Bispam Lath. [Lathom]

1712. Jan^{y} 1. Sarah Bispam of Bick^{r} Aged 25 years.‡

1713. Jan^{y} 1. Edw^{d} Bispam of Bick^{r} Aged 18 years.‡

MARRIAGE.

1712. ffeb: 2. Robt. Hogg & Sarah Bispam both of this Parish.

* Brother of John Bispham who was Joseph Bispham's father.

† Wife of Daniel Bispham.

‡ Son and daughter of Daniel and Alice Bispham of Bickerstaffe.—ED.

There are also the following entries relating to the Billinge family in the Ormskirk registers :

BURIALS.

1740.

June 29. Barbaron s. Peter Billinge. Ormskirk.

Oct. 12. Peter s. Peter Billinge. Ormskirk.

1746.

July 30. Ann wife of John Billinge. Aughton.

1749.

Nov. 14. John Billinge from Aughton.

1764.

June 15. Henry s. of Thomas Billinge from Liverpool.

1768.

Jan'y 10. Henry s. of Thomas Billinge from Liverpool.

1770.

Dec. 23. Elizabeth Billinge widow Ormeskirk.

1786.

Dec. 31. Mary Billinge, Ormskirk.

Ormskirk Church, from whose Registers the above are quoted, is "A large massive structure seated on a slightly rising ground on the northwest of the town, and is remarkable for possessing two

towers. One a large square tower, the other surmounted by a spire in the angle between the main tower and the south aisle. The architecture is in various debased styles; in the south aisle four pseudo-gothic windows, two of them with many circular-headed lights, formed by the chipstones, while another portion bearing the date 1729 has a decorated Italian cornice, and a compartment containing a dial-plate. The main tower is a very heavy, low, broad structure nine yards square inside. The pinnacles have crockets and the parapets of the walls are castellated. The door on the west side of the tower is semi-circular with Norman mouldings. The interior of the Church is gloomy; the columns of the side aisles are ornamented by a frieze at the top and are circular. The side aisles are covered by the galleries, and the center of the ceiling is arched. To the south east of the chancel divided from it by a screen is the Derby Chapel, the exclusive property of the Earls of Derby whose vault is contained within, and to the west of this, the Scarisbrick Chapel. The Church was probably built soon after the Conquest by Orm the proprietor of Halton. The tenor bell which is said to have been the third bell in Burscough Priory, bears a well-executed Latin inscription, in Old English characters, occupying the whole circle, round and immediately below the cannons, or ears by which it is hung:

'i* s* de* B* armig* et* ux* me* Fecerunt* in* honore* trinitatis* R. B. 1497.'—'I. S. of B. Esq. and E his wife, made me in honor of the Trinity R. B. 1497.' About half-way down the bell is another inscription '1576.' . . . . In the outside wall under the east window is a stone of a date far more ancient than the wall itself with two figures rudely sculptured." *

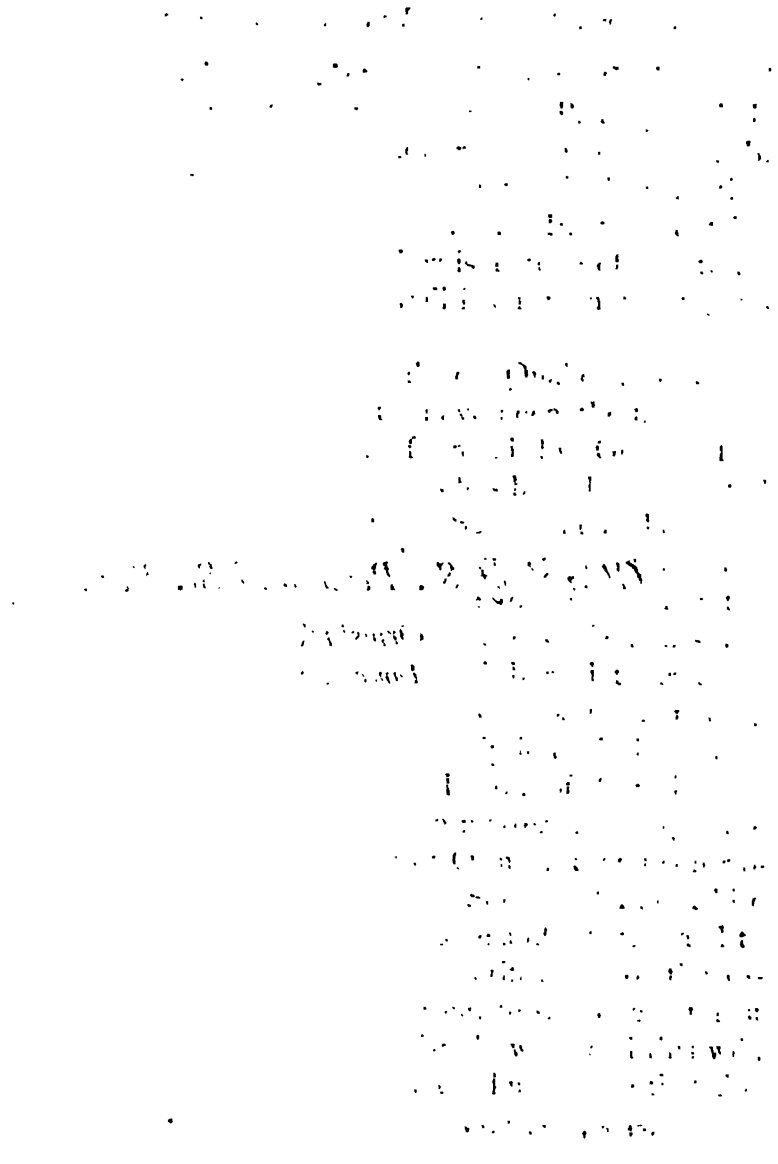
The Society of Friends or Quakers, of which John Bispham seems to have been the first member of our family, was founded by George Fox about the year 1648, and as has been before stated there was a meeting of this Society at Bickerstaffe. It has been discontinued for many years, and but few members of this faith are to be found in the vicinity. In 1872, I visited Bickerstaffe, and saw a field in which, the Friends had buried their dead, but no stones or monuments mark their resting places. The following description of the place, was written by Mr. James Dixon of Ormskirk, a gentleman whose articles on matters relating to the ancient town and church of Ormskirk, and contributed chiefly to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire are of great value and interest, and to whose kindness I owe the verification of the extracts from the Ormskirk Registers. The interest of those members of our family who read this will, I am sure, be increased by the knowledge that this

* Baines' History of Lancashire, Vol. II., pp. 408, 409.

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

Ormskirk

Lancashire



burial ground was the place in which many of their own name were buried.

"RAMBLES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ORMSKIRK

By JAMES DIXON

The Quakers' Burial Ground, Commonly Called the 'Graveyard' at Bickerstaffe

'How powerful and how peaceful is the grave'

In a remote corner of the township of Bickerstaffe, and within little more than a stone's throw of Moor Hall, is a small enclosure known as the 'Graveyard.' It was formerly more frequently used than of late, as the burial place of the Society of Friends, at one time a pretty numerous body in the parish of Ormskirk, though now all but unknown in the neighbourhood. Both their place of meeting and their place of sepulture were within the same township, the meeting-house being situated at a short distance from 'Stanley Gate,' and was a short time ago, and probably is yet standing. It was a stone building, plain as a barn, and latterly used as such.

There is reason to believe that George Fox himself took a part in forming the society at Bickerstaffe, as the 'Journal' mentions a 'Biccerseth meeting' in the year 1654, and contains other allusions to the 'Friends of Biccerseth.' The

very circumstance of the leader of the body forming the society in this locality would of itself tend to draw greater numbers into its ranks, than if established under local auspices only.

Quiet as this body of religionists is known to be, yet it is certain that about two hundred years ago it made some little noise and stir in this neigbourhood, as I purpose by one or two particulars to show.

It is clear that Quakerism, as it is termed, was sufficiently spreading in the time of Zachary Taylor, Vicar of Ormskirk, 1679 to 1693, to arouse the hostile spirit of that divine to check its growth; for, it is on record with respect to some laxity regarding the religious teaching in the Free Grammar School at Ormskirk, at that time, that he solemnly protested, for the clearing of his own conscience, touching the matter, against practices which tended to the 'encouragement of Quakerism, now too much spreading amongst us,' amongst other enumerated evils, which to him it seemed clear, would be the sad consequence of submitting to the continuance of the practices against which he protested.

The burial register of Ormskirk Church mentions the burial of one of the Friends, in the following terms:—'3, Feb. 1683, Oliver Atherton de Bickersteth, Bur. in his owne yearde.'

In an article in 'Country Words,' by Mr. James

Bowker, this wealthy Quaker is represented as a martyr to the faith he professed. Of course this was mainly on account of his being imprisoned for non-payment of tithes, a channel through which many other worthy persons have been pleased to signalize themselves at various times, and in various ways. But I am not about to controvert this point with Mr. Bowker, though he deals more hardly with the name of the noble-hearted and truly heroic Charlotte de la Tremouille, than seems at all to accord with the character which every other writer I am cognizant of, has been pleased to assign to her. It is not the habit of those who are endowed with a spirit of heroism, to tarnish their noble deeds by any species of petty tyranny or cruelty.

To return to the burial entry of Oliver Atherton. There can be little doubt that the term 'his owne yearde' refers to the 'grave yard' at Bickerstaffe, although it was not an uncommon thing at that period for the Friends to bury their dead in their orchards. This practice however would only be likely to prevail where the society had not possessed sufficient means of commanding a burial place, therefore hardly so at Bickerstaffe.

Mr. Bowker some time ago gave me information touching the deaths of two Quakeresses, 'by beating' on their way home from the meeting at Bickerstaffe, about the year 1660. One should will-

ingly allow that the palm of martyrdom was due to two inoffensive and 'unprotected' females, who met their deaths by violence, simply on account of their having been engaged in a religious service of which their murderers disapproved. Surely it was no religious spirit which prompted to such deeds as these!

As the reigns of Charles II. and James II. were certainly more favourable to the spread of vice, than to the cultivation of that spirit of love which teaches us to 'do good to them that hate us' and to 'pray for them which despitefully use us, and persecute us' we cannot wonder that a body of people which endeavoured to live according to these precepts, and to shun the prevailing vices of the times, should have met with the very rough and unchristianlike treatment, which they doubtless did too often meet with, even at the hands of those whose position and whose profession ought to have been a sufficient check upon them against indulging in such hard dealings with a feeble people, whose desire was peace, and in whose ranks have ever been found, since the founding of their sect, some of the most truly Christian people in our land.

Notwithstanding declamations against the so-called tyranny which persecuted men like Oliver Atherton for non-compliance with the usages of the state, it is a proof of the genuineness of that liberty of conscience, which our country has long

tolerated and fostered, that a little spot like the quiet 'grave-yard' of the Society of Friends at Bickerstaffe, now no longer used, should yet lie undisturbed and undesecrated, as though it were episcopally consecrated ground. And it is not without serious thought that we stand in mute contemplation when surveying this little resting place of a few of those whom God doubtless regards as His people, although on conscientious grounds they differ in their ways of living and in their manner of worship from every other body of professing Christians.

We may practice many a worse religious exercise than in spending on a quiet evening a silent half-hour at this lonely spot, especially if we can spend it in that frame of mind and spirit which is expressed in the following verses by a Quaker poet:

SILENT WORSHIP

Though glorious, O God, must Thy temple have been
On the day of its first dedication,
When the cherubim wings widely waving were seen
On high o'er the ark's holy station;

When even the chosen of Levi, though skill'd
To minister standing before Thee,
Retir'd from the cloud which Thy temple then fill'd,
And Thy glory made Israel adore Thee;

Though awful indeed was Thy majesty then;
Yet the worship Thy Gospel discloses,

Less splendid in show to the vision of men,
  Surpasses the ritual of Moses.

And by whom was that ritual for ever repeal'd?
  But by Him unto whom it was given
To enter the oracle where is reveal'd
  Not the cloud, but the brightness of Heaven.

Who, having once enter'd, hath shown us the way,
  O Lord, how to worship before Thee;
Not with shadowy forms of that earlier day,
  But in spirit and truth to adore Thee.

This, this is the worship Messiah made known,
  When she of Samaria found Him
By the patriarch's well sitting weary alone,
  With the stillness of noon-tide around Him.

'Woman, believe me, the hour is near,
  When He, if ye rightly would hail Him,
Will neither be worshipp'd exclusively here,
  Nor yet at the altar of Salem.

'For God is a spirit! and they who aright
  Would do the pure worship He loveth
In the heart's holy temple, will seek with delight
  That spirit the Father approveth.'

And many that prophecy's truth can declare
  Whose bosoms have lovingly known it;
Whom God has instructed to visit Him there,
  And convinced that His mercy will own it.

The temple that Solomon built to his name
  Exists but in name and in story;
Extinguished long since is that altar's bright flame,
  And vanish'd each glimpse of its glory.

But the Christian made wise by a wisdom divine,
  Though all human fabrics may falter,
Still finds in his heart a far holier shrine,
  Where the fire burns unquench'd on the altar.

BERNARD BARTON.

The visitor must not expect to find any monuments, as they rank among the vanities of the world which the Friends eschew. A mounting block on the road-side by the entrance gate, and bearing the inscription 'J. C. 1722,' is the only mark to show where lieth this interesting 'plot of ground.' And would not many hearts inwardly rejoice if a little of this plainness were infused into the burial ceremonies and monumental displays which so much prevail in our country, beyond that of almost every country on the face of the civilised globe? If this were so, we should have fewer cases of heavy hearts after the departure of our family and friends, who would rest none the less peacefully if the hearts of their survivors were left free from care.

There are few people who do not suffer at one time or other from blindly following what are con-

sidered established customs in the matter of funeral display. Indeed it is well known that there are many cases where irretrievable ruin has been the consequence of determining not to appear niggardly or singular when some head or support of a family has been taken away from sorrowing survivors, who, in the depths of their anguish, had not the courage or perhaps the thought to decide against doing more than decency required, or means would allow.

The evil here alluded to has begun to find many opposing advocates, and the unwearied use of a few powerful pens will not fail ere long to remove the film from many eyes, which at present are unable to see the extent of the evil thus assailed.

Lay me in a quiet bed,
With neither pomp nor show,
And let the grass wave o'er my head,
As nature bids it grow."

[Since the foregoing was written the Friends' Burial Place in Bickerstaffe, has been inclosed by a substantial brick wall, and an iron gate entrance made, with stone pillars on each side. A tablet has been placed on one side of the gate bearing this inscription. "Friends Burial Ground 1665." —ED.]

BICKERSTAFFE MEETING RECORDS

OF John Bispham, Joseph's father, there is a further record taken from the 1st Minute Book of Hardshaw Monthly Meeting Lancashire which included Bickerstaffe meeting, which was copied for me by the kindness of Thomas S. Wilson Esq. of Manchester, England.

"1699. 8 mo. 17. John Bispham (a minister) acquainting this meeting with his inclination to visit friends in Darbyshire, Nottinghamshire & thereabouts, and desiring our certificate hath one given him."

The following from the same source refers to Daniel Bispham, John's brother, at whose house the latter was married.

"1683. 3 mo. 15. Daniel Bispham and Alice Fletcher having this first time published their intentions of marriage with each other before this meeting, the presentation is accepted, and Godfrey Atherton and George Shaw are appointed (upon the said Daniel's publication thereof in their particular meeting) to make enquiry of his clearness from

other women, and give account to our next meeting."

John Bispham's only child was Joseph Bispham, born in 1678, and married at the age of 21 as will be seen by the following extract from the aforesaid Minute Book.

"1699. 11 mo. 16. Joseph Bispham having this first time acquainted this meeting with his intention of marriage with Hannah (Daughter of Robert Hubbersty of Yelland) producing a certificate under her hand of her oneness with him in that concern, and another of her father's consent, the presentation is accepted, and upon his publication thereof in Bicursteth Meeting (to which he belongs) Peter Davies and Henry Mollineaux are ordered to make enquiry of his clearness and give account at the next meeting: also Henry Mollineaux is appointed on behalf of this meeting to write and subscribe a few lines to the Monthly Meeting at Lancaster, showing the presentation is accepted, and that they requiring it, a certificate of his clearness may be expected from our next Meeting."

The following list of births, marriages and deaths of the Bisphams of Bickerstaffe are taken from the Registers of the Friend's Meeting of that place, and were copied by Mr. Joseph H. King of Manchester, England, the registering officer of that district.

BIRTHS

		BORN		PARENTS		PARENTS' ABODE
BISPHAM	Joseph	1678.	3.17.	John & Mary		Bicursteth.
	Joshua	1684.	5.31.	Daniel & Alice		"
	Sarah	1686.	2.26.	"	"	"
	Hannah	1689.	10.13.	"	"	"
	Daniel	1691 or 2.	1. 5.	"	"	"
	John	1694.	2.11.	"	"	"
	Edward	1696.	9. 3.	"	"	"
	Alice	1700.	4.29.	"	"	"
	John	1700.	11. 2.	Joseph & Hannah		"
	Benjamin	1702.	1.31.	"	"	"
	Robert	1704.	1.27.	"	"	"
	Joshua	1706.	2.11.	"	"	"
	James	1708.	3.29.	"	"	"
	Hannah	1727.	12.19.	Benjamin & Sarah		Yelland Redman.
	Alice	1721.	10.15.	Daniel & Margaret		Bickersteth.
	Ellin	1724.	1.26.	"	"	"
	John	1726.	1.29.	"	"	"
	Nathan	1717 or 18.	1. 6.	"	"	"
	Mary	1710.	3.10.	"	"	Yelland Conyers.
	Isaac	1712.	6.17.	"	"	"
	Samuel	1715.	1.25.	"	"	"
	Peter	1728.	10.17.			Langtree.
	Lawrence	1731.	4.28.	Joshua & Mary		Manchester.
	Samuel	1752.	8.12.	Isaac & Elianor		Ormskirk.
	Robert	1753.	10.15.	"	"	"
	Mary	1761.	3. 3.	"	"	Liverpool.

MARRIAGES

		RESIDENCE	DESCRIPTION	MARRIED	RESIDENCE	WHEN
BISPHAM	John	Bicursteth Lanc^{r}		Mary Bastwell	Bicursteth	1677. 2. 24.
	Daniel	"		Alice Fletcher	"	1683. 4. 23.
	Joseph	"	son of John	Hannah Hubberstie	Yelland	1700. 1. 6.
	Daniel	Bicursteth Lanc^{r}		Margaret Lomax	Bicursteth	1720. 11. 2.
	Joshua	Manchester Lanc^{r}		Mary Lawrence	Manchester	1729. 12. 19.
	Benjamin		Bachelor son of	Joseph,—Sarah Backhouse	Yealand Conyers	1725. 5. 5.
	John	Bicursteth	son of Dan^{l} & Margaret	Ann Tattersall	Langtree	1771. 5. 22.
	Sarah		D. of Isaac & Eleanor of Liverpool	Isaac Cooke	Manchester	1770. 10. 23.

DEATHS

		DIED YEAR	MO.	AGE	RESIDENCE	DESCRIPTION
BISPHAM	Edward	1659.	7–?		Rainford.	
	Ann	1669.	7–?		"	Wife of Edward.
	John	1697.	2.	3.	Son of Daniel & Alice of Bicursteth.	
	Daniel	1699.	11.	20.	Bicursteth.	
	John	1700.	12.	7.	Son of Joseph & Hannah of Bicursteth.	
	Alice	1701.2	6.	23.	Bicursteth.	Widow of Daniel.
	Alice	1701.	7.	9.	D^{r} of Dan^{l} & Alice Bispham.	
	Nathan	1729.	2.	9.	Son of Joseph & Hannah of Yelland Conyers.	
	Hannah	1731.	7.	?.	D^{r} of Benj^{a} & Sarah of Leighton.	
	Hannah		8.	29.	D. " "	
	Margaret	1730.	12.	3.	Dalton.	Wife of Daniel.
	Robert	1733.	4.	5.	Ormskirk.	
	Samuel	1743.	8.	18.	Son of Jos & Hannah of Bickerstaff.	
	Joseph	1750.	3.	3.	Bickerstaff.	
	Samuel	1752.	10.	26.	Son Isaac & Eleanor, Ormskirk.	
	Hannah	1765.	8.	20. 15.	Liverpool.	D^{r} of Isaac & Eleanor.
	Hannah	1763.	6.	1. 88.	Yealand Conyers.	Widow.
	John	1770.	8.	?	Bickerstaff.	
	Daniel Jr.	1770.	9.	?	"	
	Robert	1777.	4.	2. 23.	Son of Isaac & Eleanor of L'pool.	
	Ellen	1788.	9.	22. 71.	Liverpool.	
	Joseph	1790.	8.	20. 42.	"	
	Isaac	1793.	2.	4. 80.	"	
	Ann	1806.	12.	5. 92.	Bickerstaff.	
	John	1813.	5.	3. 89.	"	

In Volume XI., of the publications of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire and which is entitled "A Calendar of Lancashire and Cheshire Exchequer Depositions by Commission, from 1558 to 1702" and on page 99 is the following deposition which has been already referred to.

13th William III. 1701. Mich., N°. 38.

Charles Davenport versus Sir Thomas Stanley Bart., Thomas Smalshaw, Wm. Smith, Geo. Hulme, John Maclew, Wm. Ambrose, Hen. Hesketh, John Whitfield, John Bispham, Benj. Fletcher, Richd Fishwick, Manor of Bickersteth alias Bickerstaffe (Lancaster). Touching lands granted in trust for raising the sum of £200. per annum as jointure to Dame Elizth Stanley (plaintiff's late Wife, relict of Sir Edwd. Stanley defendant's late father). Did Dame Mary Stanley (defendant's late grandmother) sue for her dower of said Manor in the life time of Sir Edward? What annuity or rent charge did Peter Stanley (defendant's uncle) and Henry Stanley (defendant's great uncle) claim out of said manor? Customs of Manor etc. etc.

(C. 9 July, I. D. 2d Oct. 1701, at Chester.)

The John Bispham referred to in the foregoing document was undoubtedly that John Bispham, the preacher of the Society of Friends, who was father of Joseph Bispham of Bickerstaffe. This John

Bispham was a tenant of Sir Edward Stanley, and in the deposition itself which I examined in London in August 1886 it is stated that John Bispham with other of the defendants of this suit had paid their "rack rents" in 1685, but this was the only information that could be obtained after careful investigation of the document.

This (1701) is the last date found referring to him, and it is impossible to state what year he died or where he was buried, though I am of the opinion that he may have been buried in the Friends' ground at Bickerstaffe where so many of his co-religionists rest. There are no gravestones however in this old burying-ground and no record of the interments.

From Mr. George Cooke, of Aughton Springs, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, a descendant of Isaac Bispham, one of the sons of Joseph Bispham I received the following copies from a Bible in the possession of Hannah Maria Burgess of Wigston Grange, formerly belonging to Hannah Hubberstie and Sarah Cooke.

Hannah Hubberstie. Born 8th of 4th mo. 1675.

Joseph son of John & Mary Bispham of Bickarstaff. Borne ye 17th of ye 3d Mo. 1678 toward ye 8th houer in ye morninge.

John son of Joseph & Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 2d of ye 11th Mo. 1700, toward ye 5th houer in ye morning. — Dyed aged about 6 weeks.

Benjamin, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 31st of ye 1st Mo. 1702 in ye 9th Houer in ye morning.

Robert, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 27th of ye 1st Mo. 1704 in ye 3d houer in ye morning. — Dyed aged 29 years and 2 mo.

Joshua, son of Joseph & Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 11th of ye 2d Mo. 1706 in ye 10th houer in ye morning.

James, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 29th of ye 3d Mo. 1708 in ye 10th houer in ye morning. — Dyed 11th Mo. 18th 1774 at London.

[A James Bispham appears in Col. Lemuel J. Chester's book of London Marriage Licenses. "James Bispham of All Hallows, Lombard Street, bachelor 23 and Mary Luddington of same, Spinster 21, at Hackney 30th May 1739." * The only discrepancy here is in the age of James Bispham who according to the record in Mr. Cooke's family Bible would have been 31 years old in 1739, instead of 23 as stated.—ED.]

Mary daughter of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Yeland, Born ye 13th of ye 3d Mo. 1710 in ye 12th houer in ye morning. — Dyed 2d Mo. 7th 1778.

Isaac, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Yeland Born ye 17th of ye 6th Mo. 1712. in ye 11th houer in ye evening.

Samuel, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Yeland. Born ye 25th of ye 1st Mo. 1715. in ye 2d houer in ye morning. — Dyed aged 28 years and 7 months.

* Col. Chester's London Marriage Licenses, 1521–1869. London B. Quaritch 1887.

Nathan, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickarstaff. Born ye 6th of ye 1st Mo. 1717 in ye 2d houer in ye evening. — Dyed aged 11 years

Joseph Bispham Dyed 3d Mo. 3d 1750. Aged 71 years 11 months, 16 days, near one, afternoon.

Hannah Bispham Dyed 6th Mo. 1st 1763. At Yealand Aged near 88.

Of the children of Joseph and Hannah Bispham above mentioned, with the exception of our ancestors Benjamin and Joshua, there is little or no information. Isaac Bispham settled at Ormskirk and many of his letters to his brothers in America are extant. The family name has gradually passed away from this part of Lancashire, and though I have searched for descendants of Joseph and Hannah it has been in vain, the only person proving to have any connection with them being Mr. George Cooke of Aughton Springs near Ormskirk who, on his mother's side, traced descent from Isaac Bispham as before mentioned.

BISPHAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND BARBADOES

AS before stated, the majority of the Bisphams in the United States are descended from the two brothers Benjamin and Joshua who came to America before the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in New Jersey, Benjamin at Mount Holly, and Joshua at Moorestown, both in Burlington County, and where some of their descendants continue to reside. Other members of the family are in Philadelphia, New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Florida.

Descendants of Thomas Bispham, one of Benjamin's sons, are settled in and around Haddonfield, New Jersey, and there are some near Frankford, Pennsylvania. The majority however of Joshua Bispham's family are in Philadelphia.

There is a family bearing the name of Bispham in Massachusetts, but after much investigation it has not been possible to connect them absolutely with the descendants of Benjamin and Joshua, or with any of the English branches of the family.

The following letter from Mr. E. J. Bispham of

Boston, will give all the information I have been able to obtain concerning them.

"BOSTON, Sept. 1st 1871.

WM. BISPHAM ESQ.

DEAR SIR:

. . . . . .

I have no information going further back than my grandfather, Thomas Bispham of Charlestown, Mass., whom it appears by a record in an old family Bible in my possession was born in 1723, and died in Charlestown in 1771. All that I could ever learn of my Grandfather Thomas Bispham was from my father Eleazer Bispham who said 'my father was a shipmaster sailing from the port of Boston in the employ of Eleazer Johnson, a merchant of Boston, whose sister Elizabeth Johnson he married'—that he died when my father was but 12 years old—that he saw but little of his father as he was absent at sea the greater part of the time. He said his mother told him that his father was of English parentage, and had relatives in the Southern States. (I suppose they must have considered all the States south of New England Southern States) but he did not recollect of hearing her give the names or residences of any of them.

My grandfather at his death in 1771 left a widow and four children. Three sons and a daughter, viz: Thomas, William, Eleazer, and Catherine Bispham.

Thomas died unmarried. William settled and died in Charlestown, leaving a widow and five children—two sons and three daughters, viz: William, Thomas, Betty, Catherine, and Joanna. Eleazer (my father) settled in Dorchester—now 16th Ward—City of Boston—where he died in 1843 at the age of 84 years, leaving two children—Eleazer J. (myself) and Eliza H. since deceased. William the son of William, settled and died in Charlestown, leaving a family—Thomas the son of William, settled in Natick, Mass. where he now resides. I still reside near the place of my birth in Ward 16 Boston, formerly Dorchester, where I have five children, three sons, and two daughters, viz: Eleazer W., John F., Henry Clay, Mary W., and Elizabeth T.

The foregoing is all I know of our branch of the family of Bispham. . . . . .

E. J. BISPHAM."

There is another family of Bisphams in Philadelphia who seemingly are not descended from either Benjamin or Joshua, and who came to Philadelphia some years ago from Barbadoes. This family consists of a mother (a widow), and several children, one of whom, Miss Julia Bispham, becoming interested in the question of their antecedents wrote to her father's sister, Mrs. R. P. King of Barbadoes for information on the subject, and

from a letter received from the latter lady, the following extracts have been taken.

"BARBADOES, Aug. 24, 1874.

MISS JULIA BISPHAM:

. . . . . .

I am sorry I cannot give you satisfactory information; our family records have never been seen by any of us, and I think must have been destroyed at the time of my mother's death. She had a small trunk of papers under her bed, of which she was very careful, for every now and then she would take them out and dust them, and when she was too ill to use exertion she made the maid hand them to her, and after dusting they were put away carefully. Now as all papers of business were found in another box, I argue that these must have been family records. This little trunk had sundry cracks and bore other marks of time, and when my mother became too ill to think of papers, in which state she remained a month or longer, the cockroaches must have entered thro' these cracks and kept undisturbed possession. When she died my second brother John, being in St. Lucia as Resident, and my other two brothers being boys, it was judged fit as we had no other protector that we should reside with our eldest brother Thomas. As soon as matters were arranged we sent our goods, and this little old trunk

attracted the attention of his wife's mother, who declared it smelt of roaches, and would not allow it in any of the bed-rooms, but had it deposited in an out-house, when, having obtained the key she opened it, her disgust was great at seeing the number of roaches, and having made a servant knock them out and destroy as many as she could, she sat down and examined the papers. O! that the roaches had been able to raise an outcry at whole families being turned out of their quiet domicils—but alas, they could not, and we remained in ignorance of what was going on. Else we would have gone to the rescue of the papers, and the dear kind old lady would not have opposed us. After thoroughly examing the papers, as she afterwards told us, she forthwith had them burned in the yard, as old useless rubbish, for, said she, they were old papers belonging to the old stock of Bispham, mixed up with some belonging to the Chase family. We knew our mother valued the papers and thought it would have been better to keep them, but we did not feel their loss until, long after the old lady's death, a friend sent us a paper from England in which the death of one Margaret Bispham leaving a large sum of money and no heir, was recorded. It might or might not have been ours, but having no documents we could lay no claim, and I suppose the Queen got it.

I thought of writing a tale at the time entitled

'A fortune lost by Cock-roaches' in which all old ladies would have been warned, to restrain their disgust, and not to burn cock-roachy papers. What a laugh it would have raised!

I know my father had a crest, and that it was engraved on white carnelian. I was eight years old when he died, and being very fond of him, I was always round about where he was, and one day this seal attracting my notice I obtained the information by questioning him. I do not remember seeing it since, but have a very confused idea of the head of some animal, and something like a rose. . . . . As to ancestry, though I loved my father dearly, I never thought of inquiring about it. I was not quite sixteen when my mother died, and being one of a large family who loved me and were loved in return, I never though of ancestry. My thoughts and affections were centered in home, and my dear father once the head of that truly happy home was the only absent one I thought of. I regret it now, but cannot better it. I one day incidentally heard my mother say, that my great grandfather was a branch of a large family some of whom went to America much at the same time that he came to Barbadoes. My sister is in her dotage, so that I cannot apply to her for information, but I have learned from my brother John's eldest daughter, who must have had more curiosity about her ancestry than I had, that one William and Sarah

Bispham landed here, she cannot tell in what year, from Yorkshire. William's wife died, leaving one son named John, my grandfather, and he (Wm.) then married a Miss Calender by whom he had a large family—and she on the death of her husband, went to America with her children. What follows I learned from my mother. My grandfather, John Bispham, married the widow Clark. (Clark died soon after his marriage, and left no child.) My Grandmother's maiden name was Parris, her christian name Sarah. She was a handsome woman. She had one son by my grandfather, Gedney Clark Bispham who was brought up a physician and married Thomasine Ann, daughter of Thomas Miller, commonly known as Hon. Judge Miller, because there being no Chief Judge at that time, he acted in that capacity, by virtue of his being senior member of Council. . . . . I have just seen Mary Bispham [her niece] who informs me that she did not say William and Sarah Bispham were Quakers, but that she had heard they came from a Quaker family, though she cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement. . . . . .

Your affectionate aunt
R. P. KING."

It seems possible from the foregoing statement that there is a connection between the Barbadoes

branch of the Bispham family, and the descendants of Benjamin and Joshua,—and I believe the county in England from which their William and Sarah came must have been Lancashire, for there is no record that any of our name ever settled in Yorkshire, and the two counties being adjacent such a mistake could readily occur. Then too the "crest" Mrs. King writes of must have been a shield, and on the Bispham shield are the lions' heads, and the rose of York and Lancashire. But what became of William Bispham's widow and family who went to the United States? Did they go to Boston, and are the Massachusetts Bisphams descended from them? It is of course possible.

The history of the descendants of Benjamin and Joshua Bispham can be best given in the biographies of individual members of the family which will follow this chapter.

Benjamin and Joshua were two of the sons of Joseph Bispham of Bickerstaffe in Lancashire, the only child of John Bispham the preacher of the Society of Friends.

Benjamin came to America in 1734, being followed in 1737 by his brother Joshua. After a few years passed in Pennsylvania the brothers finally settled in New Jersey, Benjamin at Mount Holly and Joshua at Moorestown both places being in Burlington County and about twelve miles apart.

Here they bought large tracts of land and passed the balance of their lives in farming and in trading in lumber, etc., and their children and grand-children remained in these localities many years after them. The majority of their descendants bearing the name reside in Philadelphia, and branches of the family are to be found in New York, Baltimore, Washington, Warrenton, Va. and in Florida.

Up to the year 1890 there were descendants of Benjamin and Joshua in Mount Holly and at Moorestown, but none named Bispham.

In "The Diary of Christopher Marshall of Lancaster Pa." published at Albany N. Y. by Joel Munsell in 1877, mention is made of a certain William Bispham whose connection with our family I have not been able to trace. The entries in the journal are as follow:

"1780. February 2. Dined with us, William Bispham; bought of him three and a half yards yard wide tow linen; Paid him thirty-eight Continental dollars: lent him the second volume in folio of Bishop Burnet's History of his own time." page 236.

"May 27, 1780. Lancaster. Arose early: took leave of wife and set out for Philadelphia. Stopped at William Bispham's: from thence to the Sign of the Wagon; fed horses there, proceeded to

Downingtown."———"July 23d 1780. Breakfasted at Downingtown; set off, baited at the Sign of the Wagon, from thence to William Bispham's; dined there, thence home."

From other portions of the Diary it seems that William Bispham was a citizen of Philadelphia who left on account of the British occupation, and who in 1780 resided between Lancaster and Downingtown, but no mention is made of his ever returning to Mr. Marshall the volume of Bishop Burnet's History, and it would seem doubtful if it had been restored to the lender!

BIOGRAPHIES

BENJAMIN BISPHAM the eldest son of Joseph and Hannah Hubbersty Bispham of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, was born there the 31st of January 1702, and married on the 5th of July 1727 to Sarah Backhouse of Yealand, Lancashire, at the Friends' Meeting House at Yealand. She was a sister of John Backhouse of Hilderstone, Lancashire, and a member of a family distinguished in the annals of Friends. They had five children—Hannah born 1728, Joseph 1729, Thomas 1732, John 1734, and Mary 1738. (Hannah and Mary died young.) Benjamin came to America in May 1734, bringing with him his wife and two sons, Joseph and John. Thomas being sickly was left awhile in Lancashire with his father's relations.

Benjamin settled first at Chester-town (now Chester) in Pennsylvania, where he remained till the year 1738, having meantime been joined in this country by his younger brother Joshua in 1737. Some time in 1738, Benjamin removed to Old Man's Creek, in the county of Salem, West Jersey where he lived till 1743, and in that year made an-

other move to Mount Holly, in Burlington County, New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of his life (dying in 1763)—and where some of his descendants continue to reside at the present day. Benjamin Bispham had all the passion of an Englishman for land, and with the monies he derived from trading in lumber and skins, purchased large quantities of property in the Province of New Jersey. In doing this he was undoubtedly aided by money he received from his wife, who inherited a considerable amount from her father's estate.

Thomas, the son who had been left in Lancashire, came out to America and joined his family at Mount Holly, but in what year I cannot say.

Joseph Bispham, Benjamin's father, died in 1750, and his wife Hannah, who after his death had removed to Yealand Conyers, died in 1763. By the Will of Joseph all his property after paying debts and several legacies to the younger children, reverted to his son Benjamin and his heirs. But Benjamin died in the same year as his mother, 1763,—and had left three heirs, his sons Thomas and John, and the minor son of his dead son Joseph, John, born 23d April 1752. Benjamin's Will dated 7 February 1753, says he is "resident of Northampton Township, in Burlington County, New Jersey —Esquire and Merchant."

These three inherited the balance of the estate of their grandparents Joseph and Hannah Bispham,

in addition to the estate of Benjamin, and the amount of their inheritance though chiefly in land was something considerable for those days. Benjamin was probably buried in the Friends' burial-ground at Mount Holly, but as it was not their custom to erect stones or monuments to mark the resting place of their dead, it is impossible to be sure of this. He was a member in good standing of the Burlington Meeting, and died in the faith of the Society of Friends.

John Bispham, Senior, son of Benjamin and Sarah, was born in Lancashire, England the 31st of March 1734, and was but two months old when brought to this country by his parents. It was customary in those days for men to marry at a very early age, and he was married in 1755, when just twenty-one years old, to Margaret, the daughter of Patrick Reynolds, of Mount Holly. (This Patrick Reynolds was the son of Sir Patrick Reynolds, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, a wealthy linen manufacturer. He had come to America when quite young in consequence of some family trouble, but on his father's death went back to Ireland, and when the paternal estate was divided returned to the country of his adoption, and engaging in business acquired a very large landed property in and around Mount Holly.) John and Margaret had ten children, and he lived to see

ten of his grandchildren. Like his father Benja min, he had a passion for land, and added largely to the family possessions of real estate. He cultivated his farms very highly and among other of his mercantile operations dealt largely in the lumber cut from his property, and in the leather tanned on the estate. During the latter years of his life (he died at the age of 57) he lived in the house originally occupied by his father-in-law Mr. Reynolds in Mount Holly. This house and the grounds attached to it were purchased by " Patrick Reynolds, Esq. on the 23d of February 1736, from Thomas Shinn, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Burlington." The lands formed part of a lot of 180 acres surveyed to Nathaniel Cripps about the year 1730, and the house is supposed to have been built by him at that time. At Patrick Reynolds's death the property was sold by Thomas Reynolds (his son) and John Bispham, his Executors, to John Woolman, on the 23d of April 1762, and by John Woolman sold to Thomas Reynolds on same date. Thomas Reynolds sold the house to Daniel Doughty, 24th May 1764, and he left the house and land (by Will dated 30th August 1779), to his granddaughter Ann Smith, who in turn sold the property to John Bispham, senior, on the 1st of April 1780, for £500. From that day to this the place has continued in the possession of the Bispham family, and is at present owned by the widow of Charles

Bispham, son of John Bispham Jr. and grandson of John Bispham, senior. John Bispham was a member of the Society of Friends, as was his father before him, and died on the 4th of August 1791 in their faith. He was probably buried in the Friends' burying-ground in Mount Holly, but there is nothing to mark the exact place.

John Bispham Jr., son of John Bispham Sr., and Margaret Reynolds, and grandson of Benjamin Bispham was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the 20th of March 1759. He married in his 24th year (16th October 1782) Margaret Budd, a descendant of Mahlon Stacy, and daughter of Dr. Stacy Budd. Inheriting much land from his father, he added greatly to it by purchase, and became the owner of large tracts of what are known in New Jersey as "pine lands." Much of his property he cultivated in farms, also keeping two saw-mills in constant operation, and gave employment to a great number of men, among whom he was much esteemed. He was regarded with admiration by all who knew him and particularly by the humbler classes of his fellow-men, to whom he was ever a kind and charitable friend.

He was the father of ten children, the majority of them being born in the Bispham House in Mount Holly. He died on the 26th of September 1813, in his 55th year, his wife surviving him.

Like his father he was a member of the Society of Friends.

Stacy Budd Bispham, eldest son of John Bispham Jr. and Margaret Budd was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the 20th December 1783. At the age of 15 he was placed by his father in the counting-house of Mr. Samuel Archer in Philadelphia, who was largely engaged in the East India trade, and perceiving in his young clerk a strong mercantile inclination sent him out twice to Calcutta on one of his ships as supercargo. These voyages were so profitable, and the young merchant showed so much tact and ability that soon after his return from the second voyage Mr. Archer offered him a partnership, which he accepted, and the firm became known as Archer & Bispham. At this time the trade of Philadelphia with the East Indies was very large, and the firm was quite prosperous. On his last voyage from Calcutta, in 1810, and when off the Isle of France, their ship, the "Mercury," was captured by a French frigate, the captain and officers were taken on board the Frenchman, and a prize crew put on the American ship with orders to proceed to the Isle of France. Just before reaching this port, Mr. Bispham assisted by the remaining American crew recaptured the vessel, he taking command, but being very short-handed, he not only navigated

the ship, but labored as a common sailor, and after encountering severe storms off the Cape of Good Hope carried the vessel in safety into St. Helena, where they shipped a new crew, and then sailed for Philadelphia which they reached in good time. For this exploit he was presented by the Board of Underwriters with a handsome silver urn on which the action is inscribed. He married in November 1811, Ann W. Newbold and resided in Philadelphia till his death, in January 1815. He had two children, both sons, and dying very suddenly from heart disease, left them to a long minority. His widow married again, her second husband being William Collins a son of Isaac Collins of Burlington, New Jersey.

Charles Bispham, son of John Bispham Jr., and Margaret Budd, was born in the Bispham House at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the 2d of December 1798. He lived in his native town till the age of 14, when he was sent to Philadelphia to school, and made his home with his eldest brother Stacy, at that time one of the firm of Archer & Bispham. At the age of 16, he entered his brother's counting-house, and though Stacy died about two years later, Charles remained with Mr. Archer till he was 21 years old. About this time showing great commercial aptitude he made a voyage to Calcutta in the ship "Bengal" he and a friend, Mr. William

Foster, going out as supercargoes. The voyage out and back lasted exactly one year, and was an exceedingly profitable one; one remarkable item being an elephant which cost them in Calcutta $350 and which they sold for $4,500! On the voyage out he had an attack of Asiatic cholera and would have died but for the care of the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Burroughs. Returning from India he made up a cargo for Buenos Ayres and had a successful voyage there. He soon after sailed for Valparaiso and Lima, in the ship "Jane" of which he also was supercargo. On their arrival in Lima a war between Peru and Spain was in progress, and as this had a disastrous effect on business he was detained in Lima several months before he succeeded in disposing of his cargo.

The voyage succeeding this was to Canton in the ship "Nassau" from Philadelphia and this voyage also occupied about one year. On the way home after leaving St. Helena they were chased by a pirate, but owing to the coming on of night escaped. The said pirate was afterwards captured and hanged at Cadiz in Spain and confessed to the capture and destruction of thirteen vessels! The next voyage was one to Valparaiso in the ship "Fanny." On the way out they called at Gibraltar and being detained there made a trip to Cadiz. Thence they took steamer to Seville and during their stay in the latter city received much kind at-

tention from Washington Irving, at that time United States Minister to Spain. On leaving Seville, Mr. Irving placed in Mr. Bispham's hands the MS. of his 2d Edition of the "Life of Columbus" to bring to the United States. Soon after this he became a member of the firm of Alsop & Co. of Valparaiso under an arrangement made sometime before. They had five or six branch houses in South America and no house on the Coast had a higher standing. Mr. Bispham remained in Valparaiso for ten years, and was, in addition to his other duties, and for about three years, United States Consul, but was displaced by President Jackson for being a Republican, an event which gave him much satisfaction as he had made great sacrifices of his time to attend to the onerous duties of the position. On his retiring from the consulship the citizens of Valparaiso presented him with a very handsome sword, which is still retained in the family. During his residence in Valparaiso his health broke down, and taking a short furlough he came home in the United States frigate "Fairfield" his friend Admiral La Valette having offered him a berth in his own cabin. After a short stay at home he sailed again for Valparaiso via England and France, in the ship "Susquehannah" from Philadelphia, taking with him his sister Mrs. Nugent, and his nephew, William N. Bispham, his brother Stacy's youngest son. They visited Wales,

Ireland, Scotland and England, and thence went to Paris where they remained several months. On his return to Valparaiso the business of Alsop & Co. again engaged his attention, and he remained in charge of it till 1840.

During his stay in South America he witnessed nearly a thousand earthquakes, but only a few severe ones. In 1840 he returned to the United States having terminated his connection with the house, and settled down in the old homestead in Mount Holly. In the year 1845, Mr. Bispham married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. William Chetwood of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a descendant of an old and highly esteemed family—one of the earliest of the settlers of that part of the country. From that time till his death in 1882 he continued to reside in Mt. Holly, only varying his life by a journey to Long Branch once a year, where he built a pleasant seaside home, and passed many summers in the enjoyment of it. He had five children, two sons and three daughters. At home Mr. Bispham's time was passed in looking after his farms, in building, and in the improvement of his estate. He did much for his native town, and extended and built up Washington St. on which his house was situated in a manner that made it very attractive. He was largely interested in the railroads of the State and was the President of one from Mt. Holly to Burlington, New Jersey.

Mr. Bispham greatly added to the comfort and convenience of the " homestead," making it a very attractive house. It is situated in a park-like enclosure, in which are many noble trees, and through which the Rancocas Creek or River, flows. The color of this stream is very peculiar, a dark brown, which it takes from the many cedar swamps through which it passes before reaching Mt. Holly. It empties into the Delaware river and is navigable for fifteen or twenty miles.

Charles Bispham, Jr., son of Charles and Margaret Chetwood Bispham, was born in the Bispham House in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on the 8th of March 1853. He was educated at Merchantville, New Jersey, and in the autumn of 1872 made a journey to Europe where he remained about a year visiting some of the most important continental cities. Soon after his return to this country he entered the office of Dr. George R. Morehouse in Philadelphia as a student of medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He has never practiced his profession regularly, though he has had charge at times of the Charity Hospital at Mount Holly. After his father's death in 1882, Dr. Bispham removed with his mother and sisters to the city of Washington, D. C. where he now resides. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club,

and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and is in politics a Democrat.

John Burke Bispham, the eldest son of Stacy Budd and Ann Newbold Bispham, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of October 1812. He and his brother William Newbold Bispham were the only children of their parents. He very early gave evidence of a taste for languages reading Virgil at the age of seven. When he was only two years old he had the misfortune to lose his father who died very suddenly. He entered the Sophomore Class at Yale College in his 15th year (1827) and was graduated in 1830 with a class numbering among its members many men who have since acquired distinction in the worlds of literature and science and in the church. After he was graduated he returned to Philadelphia and studied law in the office of John M. Scott, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania on his 21st birthday (1833) and was married the same day to Martha Lawrie, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Morris Collins, of Philadelphia and formerly of New York. They were married by the Rev. Henry J. Morton Rector of St. James's Church, Philadelphia. They resided at the corner of 4th and Prune streets in Philadelphia, for several years, and two of their children were born there. In 1837 Mr. Bispham removed to Detroit, Michigan, but returned in 1840 and

remained in the Eastern States till 1848 when he sailed in the barque "Ralph Cross" for San Francisco, in company with a number of gentlemen who had purchased the vessel among them. On his arrival in San Francisco he resumed his profession of the law and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice when he was stricken down by an attack of rheumatism of the heart and died the 24 of Feby 1852, in his fortieth year.

He had four children, two of whom are now living. He was a warm advocate of the claims of Henry Clay and an earnest, hard-working member of the old Whig party. He made three voyages around Cape Horn; one en route to and one in returning from Valparaiso where he went to visit his uncle, Mr. Charles Bispham, and the last one on his journey to California. He was proficient in several foreign languages, which he acquired with great facility. A lover of the drama, he was a student of Shakespeare and of the old English dramatists and was well versed in their works. His familiarity with them was thorough and intimate. He cultivated this dramatic taste while in college, repeatedly impersonating the chief characters in original tragedies and comedies which were there represented in the exhibitions of the "Society of the Brothers in Unity." Later in life he was an ardent admirer and friend of Mr. Charles Kean, tragedian, and met him very frequently in the studio of the younger

Sully, a most promising artist, who at that time was engaged in painting Mr. Bispham's portrait. He was also a friend of Mr. Edwin L. Davenport, and his enjoyment of the society of these representatives of Shakespeare's creations was always intense.

He had a strong taste for literature, music and art, and competed successfully during his Senior year in college for the prize for English composition, which was divided between him and two others.

William Newbold Bispham, second son of Stacy Budd and Ann Newbold Bispham, was born in Philadelphia on the 6th of June 1814. He studied at and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and soon after entered on the study of medicine, but was forced by his failing health to give this up, and in company with his step-father Mr. William Collins, and Dr. Samuel George Morton of Philadelphia, made a journey to the West Indies returning in improved physical condition. On arriving at his majority and receiving his patrimony, he purchased a very fine property on the Neshaminy river not far from Bristol, Pennsylvania, and known as "Farley." Here he passed several years, indulging his taste for fine horses and cattle, and enjoying the society of his many friends whom he delighted to entertain.

While still owning "Farley" he was induced to accompany his Uncle Mr. Charles Bispham and his Aunt Mrs. Margaret Nugent in a journey to Europe and in their company visited Great Britain and France. While yet abroad he wrote to his agent in Philadelphia to dispose of "Farley," but changed his mind, and by the next mail revoked his orders, unfortunately too late and this beautiful place passed out of his possession. On his return to this country he was persuaded to invest a large portion of his property as a special partner in a mercantile house in Philadelphia and soon after by the failure of the firm lost all his investment. With the determination to do something for himself and having a decided taste for mechanical surgery, he studied dentistry, and on the completion of his studies went to reside in Mobile, Alabama, where he practiced his profession with great success, making hosts of friends. In 1846 he married Mary Ann daughter of Judge John Clopton of Virginia, and soon after removed to that State, where he undertook farming at Edgehill, in Fauquier County, but finding himself unsuited to it, removed to Warrenton the county-town and resumed the practice of his profession. There he built a very comfortable house and resided in it the remainder of his life. He was much interested in the Episcopal Church of which he was a member and communicant and for many years Treasurer of the Vestry of

this Church in Warrenton. He had six children, five of whom, four sons and a daughter, with his wife survive him. In politics he was a Whig, and in 1861 when the State of Virginia resolved to secede from the Union, voted against it. During the war he remained in Warrenton, which place was alternately occupied by the forces of both North and South, but was able to come North once or twice during this period. He was a man of wide culture, and was much respected and looked up to by his fellow townsmen and friends. He died May 10th 1869, of Bright's Disease. His widow and several of his children continue to reside in Warrenton.

William Bispham, son of John Burke and Martha Collins Bispham, was born in Detroit, Michigan on the 5th of May, 1838. His parents removed to Philadelphia soon after, and he lived there till 1865. He was educated at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the charge of the Rev. George Emlen Hare. Soon after the breaking out of the War he joined Co. C. of the 1st Regiment of Grey Reserves P. M. and with his regiment went into Maryland and was there during the battle of Antietam. After the defeat of the Southern forces the Grey Reserves were ordered back to Philadelphia, and he re-entered the counting-house of Messrs. Morris, Wheeler & Co., iron merchants. On the 7th of October 1863, he

was married to Laura, daughter of Bartholomew and Susan Newbold Wistar, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton of St. James's Church, Philadelphia, the clergymen who married Mr. Bispham's father and mother thirty years before. In 1865, Mr. Bispham removed to New York and in the following year became the partner of Mr. Wm. H. Wallace, forming the firm of Wm. H. Wallace & Co., iron merchants. During his first residence in New York, Mr. Bispham was a member and vestryman of St. Alban's Church, the Rev. Charles W. Morrill, Rector. In 1871 he made a short journey to Europe, visiting Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany and France, and during his stay in England went to Bispham Hall in Lancashire. In the autumn of 1872, Mr. Bispham made another journey to England for the purpose of bringing home his wife and son who had passed part of that year abroad. In the winter of 1872, he removed to Orange, New Jersey, purchasing a house and grounds at Montrose (a portion of South Orange) in 1873, and continued to reside there till 1878, when he returned to New York. He has one son, Clarence Wyatt, who was graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts in June 1888.

Mr. Bispham was a member and vestryman of the Church of the Holy Communion at South Orange, and represented this church in the

General Conventions of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey for three years. He was one of the Trustees of St. Barnabas Hospital at Newark, New Jersey, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of South Orange for the year 1877–8. In politics he has always been a Republican.

In 1871, Mr. Bispham began the collection of the materials from which this history of the family has been written and for a period covering nineteen years devoted much of his leisure time to this work. He is a member of the Century, The Players', Lawyers', Church and Grolier Clubs of New York and one of the trustees of the Down Town Relief Bureau, connected with Trinity Church Association for work among the poor. He is also a member of the Charity Organization Society of New York, and of the Record and Historic Societies of Lancashire and Cheshire, and of the Chetham Society of Manchester, Eng.

Henry Collins Bispham, son of John B. and Martha Collins Bispham was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the 9th of June 1841. He early showed strong fondness for art, and at the age of thirteen studied with Mr. Edmund D. Lewis, and afterwards with Mr. William T. Richards, revealing marked ability in drawing cattle and wild animals. In 1862 he volunteered with the entire

Sketch Club of Philadelphia in defense of the country, and accompanied the Reserve Brigade of Philadelphia in its march through the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and into Maryland. On his return to Philadelphia he opened a studio and painted in rapid succession pictures of the war, battle scenes, etc., his first large picture " A Cavalry Raid " having been purchased by Mr. Samuel V. Merrick of Philadelphia for $750. He gave also much attention to the study of wild animals and among other pictures painted a life-sized portrait of a lion for the tragedian Edwin Forrest. In the spring of 1865 he went abroad having a number of commissions to execute, and after a year of study in France and Italy returned to this country and settled in New York, where he remained till the year 1878, painting very steadily and making great progress in his profession. Soon after his return he was elected a member of the Century Club of New York, and in its gallery many of his paintings had their first exhibition. He presented to the Century his very striking and animated picture of "A Roman Bull " which still adorns the walls of the Club house. On June 1st 1871, Mr. Bispham was married by the Rev. Charles W. Morrill at St. Alban's Church, New York to Ida Tilghman Lowry, connected on her mother's side with that family of which Chief Justice Wm. Tilghman of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was so illustri-

ous a member. In 1868, Mr. Bispham finished from studies direct from the animals, a large and most impressive picture entitled "Dead in the Desert," now the property of Dr. S. P. Burdick of New York, which represents a lion finding in the desert the dead lioness slain by the hunters. There is a long stretch of gray sand, and in the foreground the lioness dead. Her mate stands with one paw on her body and head uplifted, with a look of mingled fierceness and grief: the two tawny animals in bold relief against a clear blue sky. Following this picture came "Deer Pursued by Wolves" belonging to General George J. Magee of Watkins, New York. "A Roman Wine-cart" owned by Dr. Holcombe of New York. "In the Fields" a picture of hunting dogs painted for Dr. Strachan. "To the Front" an artillery picture owned by Miss Cary of Brooklyn. "Lion's Head" painted for Mr. William Jaffray of New York. "Monarch of the Campagna" property of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Colonel Kane's Coach and Four-in-Hand" belonging to that gentleman, "The Game of Polo" painted for Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and a very large canvas called "The Stampede" owned by Mr. Albert Hayden of Chicago, representing a stampede of wild horses from the burning prairie, and containing nearly two hundred figures.

Mr. Bispham was particularly happy in his por-

traiture of dogs and horses, and painted many pictures of the most famous horses of the day. Among others was a life-like picture of the celebrated horse "Dexter" which he presented to General Ulysses S. Grant, and received from him an autograph letter warmly appreciative of the fidelity of the likeness and conveying his thanks for the compliment.

Mr. Bispham had always been very delicate, and in 1878 failing health drove him abroad. He went first to Paris accompanied by his wife and two children, Avice de Heyton born in 1872, and Henry Carroll born in 1875. Here he formed a strong friendship with M. Émile Van Marcke, the famous animal painter, in whose society he found great pleasure. In the Paris Salon of 1879 he exhibited his large picture of the lion "Sultan" painted from life that winter in Paris, and sent the same picture the following year to the Royal Academy in London. In 1881 it was brought to New York and shown in the National Academy of Design. It was afterwards purchased by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of Philadelphia, and presented by her to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, where it is now among their permanent treasures, being one of the finest of Mr. Bispham's works.

In the spring of 1879 his son Henry Carroll, died very suddenly in Paris, and that summer Mr.

Bispham had a very severe illness from which though he rallied, he never fully recovered. The following autumn he was compelled to go South in search of a warm climate, and at Nice painted his largest and finest work, a picture of Italian cattle called "La Vallée du Var" which was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1880, and has since been seen in the principal cities of the United States. It was also shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Bispham went to Rome where he opened a studio and painted in that city for three seasons. Among other pictures painted during his first winter in Rome was one of "Roman Oxen Ploughing," which was purchased by Miss McGraw of Ithaca, New York. The summer of 1880 he passed on the French coast and in Holland, where he painted some strong pictures of French and Dutch cattle. Compelled to go South again for the winter he spent it in Rome painting with great vigor and brilliancy, and readily disposing of his pictures not only to his fellow-countrymen but to visitors from all parts of Europe. Here he renewed a friendship made in 1865 with Mr. Randolph Rogers, the celebrated sculptor, and passed many pleasant hours in his society, having his studio in the same building in the Via Margutta. In the spring of 1881 he made a short visit to the United States, but found the climate too severe, and returned to

Europe that summer, going to Rome again in November. He was so ill during this winter (1881–2) that his life was despaired of, and indeed he never afterwards was strong enough to paint again. He returned to Paris about the middle of May. There he grew stronger, and was able to go to Étretât for the summer, but the season was rainy and cold, and he grew worse instead of better. After weeks vainly spent in Switzerland he started South again in September stopping on the way at the Italian lakes, Reggio, and Florence, and at the last-named place he was desperately ill, but rallied sufficiently to travel to Rome where he arrived on the 15th of November. He at once went to work preparing his studio and pictures for the winter, but grew increasingly weak and died in Rome on the 22d of December 1882. He was buried in the Protestant Cemetery, where Keats and Shelley lie, a place so beautiful as almost "to make one in love with death." His work is so well known to New Yorkers that it is hardly necessary to analyze it here. He was the best animal painter our School has yet produced. His portraits of the great beasts he loved are fine, accurate, living and spirited. His drawing was almost perfect, and he had much feeling for color.

But his days were one long struggle with disease and pain and weakness, and some of his best work was done when his friends thought it impossible

for him to stand at the easel; and from beginning to end his cheerful, hopeful temper and his interest in his own art and that of others never flagged an instant. That he was able to paint at all during so many years of terrible ill-health and suffering has been a mystery to those who knew him well, and that his best and most brilliant work should have been done in his increasing illness and feebleness was indeed wonderful. But he had the most indomitable spirit, resolution and gayety of heart, and they kept him alive during years of pain and languor, when most men would have given up the fight. His extremely keen sense of humor was fresh in times of greatest suffering.

A prominent New York artist wrote after his death: "I regard his loss to the profession as a great one. It is mournful that ill-health should have touched the bright flower of his genius before it was quite unfolded. . . . It is with a grave and reverent curiosity that one tries to think what a few more years would have added to the power and impetuosity of his work."—He was a warm, devoted friend, and was never so happy as when helping some brother artist who needed sympathy and assistance.

Stacy Budd Bispham, eldest son of William Newbold and Mary Ann Clopton Bispham, was born at Grassdale, Fauquier Co. Virginia, on the

20th of July 1847. He removed with his family to the town of Warrenton the county-seat of the same county, where he was educated, and remained a resident of the town all the earlier years of his life. During the Civil War he was for some time a member of the celebrated Colonel Mosby's troop of cavalry.

In 1874 he married Ellen Lewis Hill of Virginia. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Bispham was in the hardware business in Warrenton for several years, and was afterward in the service of a firm in Baltimore, Maryland, in the same business. At present he is with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company of New York. He is a resident of Baltimore, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics a Democrat.

Clarence Wyatt Bispham, only child of William and Laura Wistar Bispham, was born in Burlington, New Jersey on the 16th of July 1865. His parents having removed to New York he lived there till the spring of 1872, when he went with his mother to Europe remaining abroad till the following autumn. In 1873 his family removed to Montrose, South Orange, New Jersey where he lived till 1878, when he was sent to the Cornwall Heights School at Cornwall, New York, and remained there for five years.

In 1883 he was placed under the charge of the Rev. John H. Converse at Bristol, Rhode Island, to be prepared for college, and resided in his family nearly a year. During this time he was a member of Trinity Church, and was much interested in music, being a member of the choir of this Church.

In the autumn of 1884 he was entered at Amherst College in Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in June 1888. While in Amherst he was a member of the College Glee Club, of the choir of the college church, and of the Psi Upsilon Society.

In the summer of 1888, Mr. Bispham went to England with his father, and passed some time in seeing the most celebrated cathedrals, and in hearing church music. On his return to New York he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Chelsea Square, and took up his residence there in what is known as the West Building.

In June of 1889 he was appointed precentor or choir master of the Church of All Angels at West End Avenue and 81st Street, of which church the Rev. Charles Frederic Hoffman is the Rector and the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Associate Rector. Mr. Bispham was also commissioned by the Bishop of New York, the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, to act as lay reader in this Church. He

has always been greatly interested in music and has had the advantage of good teachers in the cultivation of his voice. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon, Composers', and the Church Clubs.

Joshua Bispham, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, was born there the 11th of April 1706, and married Mary Lawrence the 29th of February 1729. Intending to join his brother Benjamin he sailed from London the 13th of December, 1736, in the ship "Mary and Hannah" Captain Henry Lavage, bringing with him his wife. During the voyage, on the 22d of March 1737 a daughter was born, whom they named Atlantica. They landed at Philadelphia the 26th of April 1737, after a voyage of nearly five months (!).

Joshua settled at first in Philadelphia, purchasing a house on Fifth Street, and remained there several years, probably till the death of his first wife. In 1743 he married for his second wife Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson, and granddaughter of Mahlon Stacy, her mother Ruth Atkinson being his youngest daughter. (Mahlon Stacy was descended from a Norman officer, Stacy de Bellefield who came into England at the time of the Norman Conquest with William the Conqueror, and to whom William gave valuable lands, which have continued in the Stacy family of Eng-

land to this day.) Soon after his second marriage Joshua Bispham moved to Moorestown, New Jersey, wishing to be near his brother Benjamin (who in his Will, dated 7th February 1753 appointed him his Executor).

He was Town Clerk and one of the assessors of the Township during the years 1744–45–46 and 47 and Chosen Freeholder in 1753 as appears in the first Minute Book of Chester Township, Burlington Co. There he lived and died, and some of his descendants remain in Moorestown at the present day. He was very much respected and loved by all classes of the people, his inferiors as well as his equals. A just man, and loving husband and father. He left a large amount of property, the greater part of which, in accordance with the English custom, was inherited by his eldest son, Joshua, born 27th July 1751. His other children by his second marriage were Sarah, Samuel, Benjamin, and Joseph.

Joseph Bispham the son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham was born at Moorestown, New Jersey on the 4th of October 1759. He lived in Moorestown till his elder brother Samuel removed to Philadelphia where he joined him, probably when about twelve or thirteen years old. He was married on the 1st of April 1783 to Susanna daughter of William and Ann Pearson of Philadelphia. They

had six children, four daughters, and two sons. In 1798 he and his family left Philadelphia on account of the yellow fever which was raging there, and returned to Moorestown, where he became a farmer.

In 1831 his wife died, and he died in 1832, while on a visit at the house of his daughter Susan (Mrs. Sallows Dunlap) in Philadelphia. Like his father, Mr. Bispham was a member of the Society of Friends.

Joseph Bispham son of Joseph and Susanna Pearson Bispham, and grandson of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham, was born at Moorestown, New Jersey the 14th of January 1792. He removed with his parents to Philadelphia when he was a lad, and became a clerk in the counting-house of Messrs. Lippincott & Richards, Auctioneers. Continuing in this business he afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Benjamin W. Richards under the firm name of Richards and Bispham, and remained in it till his death, which occurred in 1852.

At the age of thirty-five he married Susan Ridgway Tucker, who died in 1845. He had four children three sons and a daughter. Mr. Bispham resided in Philadelphia all the remaining years of his life. His business was that of an auctioneer in bulk, his firm being the principal, if not the only one in

Philadelphia, that conducted this special business, selling cargoes of teas, sugars, coffees, molasses, etc. He never held any public office, but was a member of the Masonic Order. In person he was tall and slender with dark brown or black hair and blue eyes.

Mr. Bispham, like his father and grandfather, was born a member of the Society of Friends but when he married Miss Tucker who was not connected with the Society he was formally "read out of meeting" and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been confirmed by the venerable Bishop White. He was a communicant and pewholder in Grace Church, Philadelphia, of which the Rev. Dr. Suddards was for many years the Rector.

He was in politics a Whig, believed in the doctrines of Henry Clay, and was opposed to Andrew Jackson and all his measures.

Joseph B. Bispham second son of Joseph and Susan R. Tucker Bispham was born in Philadelphia in 1831. He studied at and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1850. He was a member of the Philomathean and Delta Phi Societies of the University, and of the Philadelphia Club.

Mr. Bispham was in the counting-house of

Messrs. Richards and Bispham for about a year, but at his father's death went into the dry goods commission business with Mr. Sallows Dunlap under the firm name of Dunlap & Bispham. (Mr. Dunlap had married Mr. Joseph Bispham's sister Susan.) He remained in this business until 1858, having successfully passed through the great financial panic of 1857 in which so many thousands were ruined.

In 1862, Mr. Bispham volunteered in the defense of his country and became a Lieutenant in the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, being afterwards made Captain of his Company. At the close of the war his regiment was stationed at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, and he was one of the officers whose duty it was to mount guard over Jefferson Davis, the ex-president of the so-called Confederate States, and whose imprisonment was at first very strict, the officer on duty being obliged to remain in his cell, and no visitors being permitted to approach within a certain number of yards of the casemate where he was confined.

In the autumn of 1865 his regiment was mustered out of service and Mr. Bispham returned to Philadelphia where he resided until his death in 1874. He was married in 1869 to Elizabeth F. Page (a descendent of Atlantica, the daughter of Joshua Bispham of England), whose brother, Dr. Edward A. Page had married in 1858 Mr.

Bispham's sister Josephine. They had no children. Mr. Bispham's widow married Mr. William Lane Booker, an Englishman, now British Consul General at New York. In politics Mr. Bispham was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

George Tucker Bispham, son of Joseph and Susan R. Tucker Bispham was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the 24th of May 1838. He entered the Sophomore class of the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in September 1855, and was graduated in June 1858, receiving the first honor of his class, the Greek oration. He studied law in the offices of the Hon. John Cadwalader and of William Henry Rawle Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in June 1861. The same month and year he was graduated at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, his Alma Mater. Mr. Bispham began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in September 1861, and in 1874 published the first edition of his valuable book entitled "Bispham's Principles of Equity" the most important work on this subject written by an American. In 1876 he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh which continues at the present time, 1890. In addition to his own work on "Equity," Mr. Bispham has

edited the following important law books, all of which are of English origin :

"Hill on Trustees"
"Adams' Doctrine of Equity"
and "Kerr on Receivers."

In 1881 he was elected Solicitor of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; and was elected Professor of Practice, Pleading, and Evidence at Law and in Equity in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884.

In 1886, Mr. Bispham was elected one of the solicitors of the Penn^a. R. R. Co. He was married to Nannie Brinley daughter of Mr. Edward H. Brinley of Philadelphia and has two children, Katherine Johnstone and George Tucker Bispham Jr.

Mr. Bispham is a member of the Philomathean Society, and the Delta Psi, both of the University of Penn^a., of the Athenæum, and of the Legal and the Philadelphia Clubs, being perpetual President of the Legal Club, a Republican in politics, and member and vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. He has never held office, except being School Director in his ward. At the present time he is in the successful practice of his profession in his native city.

Samuel the son of Samuel and Ann Ellis Bisp-

ham was born in Philadelphia in 1796. When he was but two years old this city was visited by the terrible scourge of yellow fever, and his father removed with all his family to a farm in the neighbourhood of Moorestown, New Jersey. Samuel the elder, died in 1809, and his son being thrown then on his own resources succeeded in obtaining employment in the grocery house of Mr. William Carman, in Market above Front Street, Philadelphia. He remained there a year, and went from Mr. Carman's to the grocery house of Mr. John Snyder, in Market below Ninth Street. About this time trade between Philadelphia and the country west of it began to assume importance and was largely carried on by means of the great lumbering Conestoga wagons, such transportation being naturally very slow and expensive. The young merchant soon learned the mysteries of this business and while serving his employer as book-keeper and salesman saved his earnings, and cultivated habits of attention, promptness and industry, so that when in 1815 he determined to go into business on his own account he had with a small capital, excellent qualifications and business experience. He made a partnership with Mr. Jacob Alter, and the firm of Alter & Bispham opened a store at No. 825 Market Street. Here they were eminently successful, and pushed their business so vigorously that it was said there was scarcely a

house on the great highway between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in which the firm of Alter and Bispham was not known. Their prospects were suddenly changed and business seriously affected by the great commercial depression of the years 1819 to 1821, and ruin seemed to stare them in the face on account of the difficulty of obtaining payments due them by their country customers. In this emergency Mr. Bispham determined to go upon a tour of collection in person, and started off on horseback, journeying as far as Pittsburg. By the time he reached that city he had collected a sufficient sum of money to meet all the liabilities of his firm, and by this timely aid they were enabled to maintain their good standing while almost every other business house on Market Street was prostrated or utterly ruined. Mr. Bispham's reputation for energy and business ability was greatly increased by this action, and his firm continued to prosper, and gradually enlarged the sphere of its business operations till 1830, when Mr. Alter retired from it, and Mr. Bispham took the business entirely under his own control. In 1833 he purchased No. 629 Market Street and removed his business to this place remaining there for the rest of his life, a period of over fifty years. In 1851 he took two of his sons, Samuel A. and John S. Bispham into partnership, the firm name being changed to Samuel Bispham and Sons. On Christmas Day 1823,

Mr. Bispham was married by Mr. Read, J. P. of Burlington Co. New Jersey to Maria the daughter of Dr. John H. and Ann Stokes of Moorestown New Jersey, descendants of English families. Shortly before his marriage Mr. Bispham and several of his friends had their portraits painted by a talented young German artist, Francis M. Drexel, who was afterwards the founder of the great banking-house of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and New York.

For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Bispham resided at No. 925 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, but in 1837 he removed to a more commodious house at No. 263 North Sixth Street where he lived for the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1880, leaving behind her many friends, having devoted much of her time to the benevolent institutions of the city, and doing all in her power to make happier the lives of those with whom she came in contact.

Mr. Bispham had four sons and two daughters, two of his sons becoming partners with him in his business. Though greatly absorbed in his private affairs he found time to give to other interests, and was a Director of the Bank of Penn Township, a member of the Board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and one of the Directors of the Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. He was by faith a follower of George Fox, in

politics originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He died in October 1885, in the 89th year of his age. "His modesty and retiring disposition deterred him from accepting positions of public trust, which he could have commanded at any time, and no Philadelphian's name has been current in business circles for a longer series of years, certainly none that can claim a greater degree of respect." He was noted for his integrity of purpose, his affability of manner, his truthfulness, his firm adherence to all his business contracts, his benevolence, and his devotion to his family. Mr. Bispham's unobtrusive manners, his sound sense, his genial spirit and his enlarged, prudent charity, secured to him an estimation and a love which those who knew him best felt were even less than his high deserving. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

Samuel Augustus Bispham the eldest son of Samuel and Maria Stokes Bispham, was born in Philadelphia on the 21st of August 1827, and at the age of fifteen was entered at the Lawrenceville High School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, a very famous school in those days, and where all his brothers were educated. After finishing his education there he went into his father's store in Philadelphia to learn the business, and in 1851 he

and his brother John Stokes Bispham were taken by their father into partnership, thus making the firm of Samuel Bispham and Sons.

Soon after he made a journey to Europe, and on his return in 1853 was married by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer of St. John's Lutheran Church to Cornelia, daughter of Isaac and Catherine L. Koons of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bispham resided at No. 443 Marshall Street in Philadelphia, and had two daughters and three sons. He died, after a short illness, of an attack of meningitis, on the 29th of July 1885, at Beach Haven, New Jersey. He was for nearly twenty years one of the managers of the Northern Dispensary, a very useful charity in which he took great interest.

He was a Director of the National Bank of the Republic, and a Trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. and a man greatly esteemed and loved by those who knew him well. An active, clear-headed business man, in politics an ardent Republican.

John Stokes Bispham the second son of Samuel and Maria Stokes Bispham was born in Philadelphia the 25th of September 1829 and was educated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, finishing his course there two years after his elder brother. From school he went into his father's store and in 1851 with his brother Samuel Augustus was ad-

mitted into partnership by his father. In September 1862 he enlisted in the 7th Militia Regiment, P. V., Col. N. B. Kneass, one of the regiments formed in response to Gov. Curtin's call for the defense of the State. They went forward to Hagerstown, but the Southern forces having been driven back at Antietam, they were no longer needed and were mustered out September 26th 1862.

On the 10th of September 1875 he married Adelaide daughter of Charles and Sarah A. Koons of Philadelphia. They reside at 1508 Walnut Street, Philadelphia and have one son, Charles Koons Bispham. In 1885 after the death of his brother and father, Mr. Bispham retired from business and has since been occupied in the settlement of his father's estate of which he is one of the Executors. He was a member of the Philadelphia City Council from 1873 to 1875. He is a Director of the National State Bank of Camden, N. J. and of the Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

William Danforth Bispham, third son of Samuel and Maria Stokes Bispham was born in Philadelphia on the 13th of November 1831. Like his elder brothers he went to school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey and after finishing there was entered at Princeton College, New Jersey as a law student in the autumn of 1848.

From Princeton he entered the office of the Hon. John M. Scott in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Bar in 1853. In 1856, Mr. Bispham was married in his own house No. 30 North Seventh Street Philadelphia to Jane Lippincott, daughter of David and Lydia Lippincott Scull of Philadelphia. Just before the battle of Antietam he and his brother, John S. entered the Grey Reserves of Philadelphia, a State organization, but at the expiration of a few weeks he was recalled to Philadelphia with his regiment, the emergency for which he had enlisted having passed.

In 1867, Mr. Bispham relinquished the practice of law, and removed with his wife and only child, David Scull to Moorestown, New Jersey where he resided till 1878, in which year he returned to Philadelphia and occupied the house No. 123 North Nineteenth Street.

In the spring and summer of 1878, Mrs. Bispham and their son made an extended tour through Europe with Mr. David Scull Jr., Mrs. Bispham's brother.

Mr. Bispham died in Philadelphia in the spring of 1888. He never held any public office, but was a Republican in politics and deeply interested in the policy of his party.

James Lippincott Bispham, the fourth and youngest son of Samuel and Maria Stokes Bisp-

ham, was born in Philadelphia on the 9th of December 1833, and in common with his elder brothers was educated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, from whence he was graduated in 1850. On his return to Philadelphia he entered the well-known house of Bullock and Crenshaw, chemists at the corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1858, succeeding Mr. Jesse Williamson in his business at No. 710 South Second Street.

In 1859, Mr. Bispham married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Enders Palmer of Richmond, Virginia, and had one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Palmer, who in the year 1885 was married at St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Paddock to Joseph B. Townsend Jr., a lawyer, son of Joseph B. and Ada Barton Townsend of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bispham resided for twenty years at No. 411 South Eighth Street in Philadelphia but the growth of the city so changed what was once a very pleasant neighborhood that in 1879 he removed with his family to No. 1825 DeLancey Place, where he is still living (1890). After the death of Mr. Samuel Bispham, his father, in 1885, Mr. Bispham retired from business, and devoted himself with his brother, to the settlement of the large estate which

was entrusted to him as one of his father's Executors.

Edward Koons Bispham the eldest son of Samuel Augustus and Cornelia Koons Bispham was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th of February 1856.

He was entered at Haverford College near Philadelphia in September 1871, and was graduated on the 7th of July 1875. Very soon afterward he went into the business house of his grandfather, father and uncle, Messrs. Samuel Bispham and Sons, and remained with them as clerk and bookkeeper till the dissolution of the firm which occurred after his father's death in 1885.

He succeeded his father as a Director in the National Bank of the Republic. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and is in politics a Republican.

Mr. Bispham is a member of the Philadelphia Club, and of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Samuel Bispham the second son of Samuel Augustus and Cornelia Koons Bispham was born on the 12th of December 1858 in Philadelphia. He entered Haverford College in September 1875 and was graduated in June 1879.

After leaving college he was a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. H. C. Kellogg & Co.

of Philadelphia, and remained with them several years, when he left their service to accept a position that had been offered him in the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. in the same city.

He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and of the Republican party. Mr. Bispham is very fond of amateur theatricals and belongs to the Pilgrim Dramatic Club of Germantown, Philadelphia. He is also a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Harrison Augustus Bispham the third son of Samuel Augustus and Cornelia Koons Bispham was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of February 1864.

He entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland on the 1st of October 1881 in the class of Cadet Engineers. While he was studying there Congress passed a law discontinuing the cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers and classing them all as naval cadets, and he was graduated as a naval cadet on the 5th of June 1885, and assigned to the Line.

From the Naval Academy he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Brooklyn," and was transferred from the "Brooklyn" in June 1886 to the U. S. Flagship "Tennessee," being appointed fleet Signal officer on the personal staff of Admiral S. B. Luce. In January 1887 the "Tennessee" was put out of com-

mission and the flag transferred to the U. S. S. "Richmond." Mr. Bispham was detached from the "Richmond" in May of '87 and commissioned Ensign on July 1st 1887, being then ordered to the United States Coast and Geodetic Surveys. He is at present (1890) attached to the U. S. S. "Enterprise" on the North Atlantic squadron.

David Scull Bispham only child of William Danforth and Jane Scull Bispham was born in Philadelphia the 5th of January 1857. In 1867 his parents removed to Moorestown, New Jersey, where his education was superintended by his father's old school-master Bartram Kaighn, who prepared him for Haverford College, where he entered as a Freshman in the autumn of 1872 and from which he was graduated in 1876.

In October of 1876 he was taken into the Wool house of his uncles, Messrs. David Scull Jr. and Brother to learn the business, and in 1878 made an extensive European journey with his mother and Mr. David Scull Jr. On the 28th of April 1885, Mr. Bispham was married at St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia by the Rev. Frank L. Norton, Dean of Albany, New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Nicholson, Rector of St. Mark's, to Caroline Russell, the second daughter of the late General Charles S. and Annie Stretcher Russell of Philadelphia. (General Russell was originally from

Boston, his family having been settled there in 1635. In 1855 he was married to Miss Annie Stretcher of Indianapolis, Indiana, and at the beginning of the Civil War was appointed Captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry. For his bravery and service in the field he was promoted step by step to the rank of Brigadier General, and was among the first to enter Richmond upon its capture at the head of the regiment of colored troops which he had been mainly instrumental in enlisting. General Russell died during the cholera epidemic among the troops at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d of November 1866.) After Mr. David Bispham's marriage he and his wife passed several months in Europe, and on their return settled in Philadelphia, Mr. Bispham entering the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. During this time he devoted all his spare moments to the cultivation of his musical taste, and became a member of the "Cecilian Oratorio Society" and of the "Orpheus Club," beside holding the position of leading bass singer in the choir of St. Mark's Church. In the year 1887 Mr. Bispham and his wife went again to Europe, and passed much time at Florence, Italy, and the summer of 1888 in England where Mr. Bispham's mother joined them. Music being his principal enjoyment Mr. Bispham continued its study and the cultivation of his voice both in Italy and England. On March 11th, 1887 while staying at San Remo,

Italy a daughter, Jeanette Russell was born, but died the same day. A second daughter was born at Florence on Good Friday the 19th April, 1889, and was baptized Vida on May 30th (Ascension Day) of the same year. At the present time Mr. Bispham and his family reside in London.

LIST OF DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN BISPHAM OF LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND AND MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY

BENJAMIN BISPHAM born 31 January 1702, son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickerstaff, Lancashire, England, died 1763. Married 5 May 1725, Sarah Backhouse who died 5 May 1752.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Hannah born 19 December 1727. Died 1731.
Joseph born 13 January 1729. Died 1762.
Thomas born 9 March 1732. Died 1771.
John born 31 March 1734. Died 1791.
Mary born 30 December 1738. Died young.

JOSEPH BISPHAM, son of Benjamin and Sarah Bispham, born 13 January 1729, died 1762. Married 1751, Elizabeth Hinchman.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

John, born 23 April 1752, died 9 April 1812. Married 1773, Hannah Mullen.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Elizabeth, married Nathan Myers.
Ann, married 31 December 1798 by Rev.

Charles H. Wharton, in St. Mary's Church Burlington, New Jersey, to John Myers.
Joseph M. born 22 March 1774, died 21 August 1832.
William.
Ann.
James.

JOSEPH M. BISPHAM, son of John and Hannah Bispham, born 22 March 1774, died 21 August 1832. Married 24 October 1799, by Rev. Charles H. Wharton to Rebecca Elton, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Eliza born 1800, married Aaron O. Shuff.

Issue (surname SHUFF)
Rebecca Ann.
Joseph Bispham.
Nathaniel Cripps married Amanda Bechtel.
Aaron Oakford.

John Elton, born 1801, died 1849. Lieutenant U. S. N., married first, Sarah A. Budd, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Say Budd. She died 16 December 1832.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Sarah Ann, married William Buck.

John E. Bispham married second, Aletta Hazlehurst, 21 February 1837.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Two children who died young.
John E. Bispham, M.D. University of Penn.

Hannah, married Rev. John Plotts.

THOMAS BISPHAM, son of Benjamin and Sarah

Bispham, born 9 March 1732, died 1771. Married Sarah Hinchman.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

John, emigrated to Nova Scotia.

Hinchman, married Judith Jennings.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

John M. member of Pennsylvania Legislature.
Mary, married M. Brown.
Rachel, married C. Doran.
Joseph.

Thomas, born 9 November 1762, married Hannah Haines.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Abigail married Thomas Evans.
Josiah married Jerusha Haines. They removed to Ohio.

Benjamin married Hope Fortner.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah H. married Peter Brewster.

Issue (surname BREWSTER)

James married Amanda Smith.

Benjamin married Ann Ivens.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Joseph, died young.
Elizabeth, married Uriah Shinn.

Issue (surname SHINN)

Sarah A. married Joseph Stewart.
Benjamin married Rachel Garrett.
Rebecca married John Garrett.
Martha married Lemuel Middleton.
Louisa married Joseph Fortner.
Isaac West, married Anna Wilson.
Charles.
Elizabeth.

William, died young.

Sarah Ann, died young.
Mary Ann married Thomas Watson.
Issue (surname WATSON)
Sylvester.
Herbert.
Rebecca E. died unmarried.
Caroline B. married James Middleton.
Issue (surname MIDDLETON)
Anna B.
Emma W.
Virginia.
Benjamin, died unmarried.
Martha, died young.
Samuel J. married Emma Shinn.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Amy G.
William.
Isaac A.
Harriet H. married Thomas Albertson.
Issue (surname ALBERTSON)
Josiah.
Alfred.
Adelaide W.
Winfield Scott.
Hope Anna married Frank Dill.
Issue (surname DILL)
Harry.
Walter.
Joseph, died unmarried.
Daniel, married Ann Gennot.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Mary, married William Davis.
Issue (surname DAVIS)
Margaret.
Ann.
Mary.
William.
Emma.

Ann Eliza married Henry Tally.
Benjamin married.
Daniel married.
Elizabeth died unmarried.

Elizabeth married James Hartley.

Issue (surname HARTLEY)
Thomas married Harriet Brick.

Issue (surname HARTLEY)
Harriet, married Benjamin Shivers.

Elizabeth married Daniel Fortner.

JOHN BISPHAM, Senior, son of Benjamin and Sarah Bispham, born 31 March 1734, died 1791, married 1755, Margaret Reynolds, daughter of Patrick Reynolds of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah, born 2 October 1755, died 18 May 1786, married Buddle Shinn.

Elizabeth, born 1757, died 1789, married Samuel Bispham.

John, Junior, born 20 March 1759, died 26 September 1814, married Margaret Budd.

Mary, born 24 August 1761, died 27 May 1810, unmarried.

Martha, born 29 July 1764, died 2 April 1785, married Marmaduke Burr.

Ann, born 27 September 1766, died 15 September 1786, unmarried.

William, born 24 April 1769, died young.

Hannah, born 31 January 1771, died 28 July 1774.

William, born 28 December 1774, died 30 April 1795, unmarried.

Charles, born 15 November 1776, died 4 March 1799, unmarried.

SARAH BISPHAM, daughter of John, Senior and Margaret Bispham, born 2 October 1755, died 18 May 1786, married Buddle Shinn.

Issue (surname SHINN)

Mary, born 1781, died 1833, married Matthew McHenry.

Issue (surname MCHENRY)

Charles, died young.

George, born 1808, died 1864, married Rebecca Shreve.

Issue (surname MCHENRY)

Eliza.

Mary, married Allen Huffnagle.

Charles, died young.

Margaret, born 1784, died 1864, unmarried.

ELIZABETH BISPHAM, daughter of John, Senior and Margaret Bispham, born 1757, died 1789, married Samuel Bispham, son of Joshua and Ruth Bispham of Moorestown, New Jersey.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah, born 1782, died 1784.

Mary, born 1784, died 1821, married John Offley.

Issue (surname OFFLEY)

Ann Eliza.

May Harriet.

Martha, born in 1785, died 1785.
Samuel, born 1786, died 1787.

JOHN BISPHAM, Junior, son of John, Senior, and Margaret Bispham, born 20 March 1759, died 26 September 1814, married 16 October 1872 to Margaret Budd, daughter of Stacy and Sarah Budd.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Stacy Budd, born 20 December 1783, died 31 January 1815, married Ann W. Newbold.
Sarah, born 3 July 1785, died 23 September 1786.
John, born 8 February 1787, died 23 September 1787.
Mahlon, born 8 March 1789, died October 1793.
Anna, born 22 September 1790, died 1873, married 1814, Richard Chambers.
Eliza H., born 24 July 1792, died December 1867, married 1813, John Neale.
Margaret, born 4 May 1794, died April 1850, married 1812, John Nugent.
Charles, born 2 December 1798, died 10 May 1882, married 1845, Margaret B. Chetwood.
Rebecca, born 2 February 1800, died 1880, married 1824, Jeremiah H. Sloan.
William, born 22 June 1802, died 15 November 1827, married Mary Ann Roberts, 1826.

STACY BUDD BISPHAM, son of John, Jr. and Margaret Bispham, born 20 December 1783, died 31 January 1815, married Ann W. Newbold.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

John B. born 3 October 1812, died 24 February 1852, married 3 October 1833, Martha Lawrie, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Morris Collins.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

John, born 25 June 1834, died 29 March 1842.

Margaret, married Hugh Munroe Dewees.

William, married Laura Wistar.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Clarence Wyatt.

Henry Collins, born 9 June 1841, died 22 December 1882, married Ida Tilghman Lowry.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Avice de Heyton, born 31 May 1872, died June 13, 1884.

Henry Carroll, born 26 January 1875, died 1 April 1879.

William Newbold, born 6 June 1814, died 10 May 1869, married 1 October 1846, Mary Ann Clopton of Virginia.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Stacy Budd, married Ellen Lewis Hill.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

William Newbold.

Edward Hill.

Mildred Turner.

Sally Clopton, died young.

William Aubrey, married Nannie Adams.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
William Newbold.
John Clopton.
William Aubrey, married 2d Ellen Farago.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Mary C.
Nathaniel Clopton.
James Skinker, married Martha Neale.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Stacy Budd.
Anne Newbold, married Lawrence L. McKay.

ANNA BISPHAM, daughter of John Jr. and Margaret Bispham, born 22 September 1790, died 1873, married 1814, Richard Chambers.

Issue (surname CHAMBERS)

Margaret B., born 24 February 1815, died 12 February 1824.

Elizabeth C., married James K. Skinker of Virginia.

Issue (surname SKINKER)
Margaret married Dr. John McIlhany.
Issue (surname MCILHANY)
Rose.
Milton.
Margaret.
Annette.
Mary Stuart.
William married Henrietta Early.
Issue (surname SKINKER)
Sarah.
William.
Rose married Beverly Turner.
Issue (surname TURNER)
Edward.
Anna.

Sarah.
William.
Elizabeth.
Rebecca.
Anna married Dr. Norman Howard.
Charles.
Mary married John Goldsmith.
Issue (surname GOLDSMITH)
James.
Elizabeth.
Marshall.
Durall.
Mary.
Mildred.
John.
Charles.
Elizabeth (Skinker) married Thomas Smith.
Issue (surname SMITH)
Ellen.
Anna.
Mary.
Margaret.
Thomas.

John N. (Chambers) born 23 September 1819, died 13 May 1828.

ELIZA H. BISPHAM, daughter of John Jr. and Margaret Bispham, born 24 July 1792, died 7 December 1867, married John Neale, 9 December 1813.

Issue (surname NEALE)

Thomson, born 24 November 1814, died 14 April 1861. Married, Wealtha Anna Hanks.

Mary, born 20 April 1817, died 30 January 1840.

Margaret B.
John B., born 15 April 1821, died 27 September 1822.
Charles B., born 30 July 1822, died 20 August 1858.
Eliza.
Stacy B., born 25 February 1826, lost at sea, 1848.
William B., born 5 February 1828, died 29 January 1834.

CHARLES BISPHAM, son of John, Junior, and Margaret Bispham, born 2 December 1798, died 10 May 1882, married 10 June 1845, Margaret B. Chetwood.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Mary C., married Frederick H. Levey.

Issue (surname LEVEY)
Margaret B.
Charles B.
Frederick H.

John, born 7 December 1847, died 21 May 1854.
Margaret, born 24 March 1849, died 1888.
Anna Chambers.
Charles.

REBECCA BISPHAM, daughter of John, Junior, and Margaret Bispham, born 2 February 1800, died 1880. Married 1824, Jeremiah H. Sloan.

Issue (surname SLOAN)

Margaret N., born 22 March 1827, died young.

John N., born 1 September, married Ellen Irick.

Issue (surname SLOAN)

Mary.
John.
Thomas.
Jeremiah.

Charles B., married Ellen Huffnagle.

Issue (surname SLOAN)

Charles.
Ellen.

William B., married Harriet Risdon.

Issue (surname SLOAN)

Harriet.

Louis.

LIST OF DESCENDANTS OF JOSHUA BISPHAM OF LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND AND MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY

JOSHUA BISPHAM son of Joseph and Hannah Bispham of Bickerstaff, Lancashire, born 11 April 1706, married Mary Lawrence, 19 December 1729.

Issue surname (BISPHAM)

Atlantica, born 22 March 1737, married Joseph Stokes, 1757.

Issue (surname STOKES)

Sabilla, born 6 December 1757, died 4 November 1845, married Charles French.

Issue (surname FRENCH)

Ann, married Dr. Hugh Hollingshead.

Joseph, married Mary Stokes, 1813.

Issue (surname FRENCH)

Ann.

Sabilla Stokes.

Mary Ann.

Deborah Hooten.

Elizabeth, married Edward Wills.

Sarah Josephine, married Wm. E. Porter.

Hope, died young.

Atlantica, married Gilbert Page, 1812.

Issue (surname PAGE)

Charles F.

Thomas S., married Anna Maria Liljivalch.
Issue (surname PAGE)
Olof.
Henry.
Charles.
Wilfrid.
Annette.
Caroline.
Arthur and George, twins.
George Thomas.
Maria Theresa.
Lizzie.
Amelia M. Urmenta.
William.
William H. (Page) died young.
Joseph F. married Ellen Hansell.
Issue (surname PAGE)
Ellen A. married Henry Butcher.
Issue (surname BUTCHER)
Laura.
Harry.
Joseph F.
Edward D.
Charles, died young.
Henry.
William.
Lewis R.
Robert.
Fanny.
Sabilla A., died young.
Edward, died young.
Sarah F.
Edward A., married Josephine A. Bispham.
Rodney S., died young.
Elizabeth F., married Joseph B. Bispham.

Elizabeth (French) married John Gill.
Sabilla (French).

Sarah (French), died unmarried.
Charles (French), died young.

JOSHUA STOKES, second child of JOSEPH STOKES and ATLANTICA BISPHAM, born 1762, died 19 May 1847. Married Deborah Hooten, first wife.

Issue (surname STOKES)

Joseph, born 4 November 1790, died 8 May 1796.
Atlantica, born 23 October 1791.
Mary, born 23 March 1793, died 17 August 1841.
Thomas, born 7 September 1795, died 24 October 1801.

JOSHUA STOKES married Rebecca Matlack, second wife.

Issue (surname STOKES)

Abraham M., born 7 March 1800, died 1801.

JOSHUA STOKES married Lydia Evans, third wife.

Issue (surname STOKES)

Joseph, born 10 December 1804, died 7 March 1866.
Joshua, born 22 February 1809, married Elizabeth Burroughs.
Lydia, born 8 January 1814, married Henry Wills.

Issue (surname WILLS)

Lydia E.
Joshua S.
Rachel A.
Anna.
Sarah F.

ATLANTICA, widow of JOSEPH STOKES and daughter of JOSHUA and MARY LAWRENCE BISPHAM, married second, Thomas Hooten, 1 December 1774.

Issue (surname HOOTEN)

Benjamin, born 2 April 1776, married Beulah Mullen.

Issue (surname HOOTEN)

Thomas, married Rebecca Thomas.

Joseph, born 4 June 1778, married Sarah Pippett.

Isaac, born 3 November 1781, died young.

William, born 2 September 1784, married Elizabeth West.

Issue (surname HOOTEN)

Mary A. W.

Atlantica B.

Sarah S.

William married Mary Hugg.

Issue (surname HOOTEN)

William.

George H.

Lizzie P.

JOSHUA BISPHAM of Lancashire, married secondly in February 1743, Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson and granddaughter of Mahlon Stacy.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah, born 1747, married Wm. Lippincott, 1771.

Issue (surname LIPPINCOTT)

Joshua, born 1772, married Sarah A. Wetherill.

Issue (surname LIPPINCOTT)
Sarah Ann, married Benjamin W. Richards.
Issue (surname RICHARDS)
Sarah L., married James Constable.
Issue (surname CONSTABLE)
Stevenson.
Howard.
Sarah.
Mary E.
Anna.
Selina (Richards), married J. Ricketts Lawrence.
Issue (surname LAWRENCE)
Louisa.
Selina R.
Franklin.
Benjamin.
Julia E. R.
Louisa (Richards), died young.
Augustus H. (Richards), married Mary Candby.
Issue (surname RICHARDS)
James.
Louisa.
Benjamin W. (Richards)
Howard, married Harriet Mayo.
Issue (surname RICHARDS)
Adelina.
Charles E., died unmarried.
William Meredith, died young.
Mary (Lippincott), unmarried.
Selina (Lippincott), died unmarried.
Samuel W. (Lippincott), died unmarried.
William M. (Lippincott), married M. L. Wilmer.
Joshua (Lippincott), married Agnes D. Keene of Virginia.

Issue (surname LIPPINCOTT)
James Dundas, married Alice Potter of Princeton, New Jersey.
Anna, married William Wurts of Philadelphia.
Issue (surname WURTS)
Joshua.

Mary Lippincott daughter of William and Sarah Bispham Lippincott, married Samuel York.
Issue (surname YORK)
Edward, married Sarah Hanna.
Issue (surname YORK)
Ellen.
Mary.
Sarah, married C. Stevenson.
Edward.
Ogden.
William, married May Murphy.
Peter, died unmarried.
Sarah, married Lieutenant Daniel S. McCauley.
Issue (surname MCCAULEY)
Louisa, married . . . Langshaw.
Issue (surname LANGSHAW)
Henry.
Edward.
Mary (McCauley), married . . . Hardcastle.
Issue (surname HARDCASTLE)
Grace.
Berkley.
Mary.
Ellen.
Edward (McCauley), married Josephine Berkley.
Mary (York), died unmarried.
Samuel (York), died unmarried.
Joshua (York), unmarried.

William Lippincott, son of William and Sarah Bispham Lippincott, married Christiana Barnes.
Issue (surname LIPPINCOTT)
Sarah married Samuel P. Richards.
Issue (surname RICHARDS)
Jessie.
William.
Adeline, married Barton North.
William P., died young.

JOSHUA, son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham, born 27 July 1751, married Margaret Bullock, 15 April 1778, died 8 December 1831.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Ruth, born 22 April 1779, married 1st, David Fennimore, 1801.
Issue (surname FENNIMORE)
William, born 1801, died young.
Joshua B., born 1803, married Sarah Collins, 1825.
Issue (surname FENNIMORE)
Caroline C., married John A. Reynolds.
Abraham, unmarried.
Edward C., married Susan P. Hall.
Rebecca C., married Edward Collings.
Joshua B. (Fennimore), married 1st, Lydia Coanly, 2d, Anna Venable.
Sarah E. (Fennimore), married Charles F. Stratton.
Margaret R. (Fennimore), married G. Emory Huckill.
Samuel (Fennimore), married Mary F. Fell.
Joseph Fennimore, born 1805, married 1st, Elizabeth Austin, and 2d, M. Flemings.
Margaret Bispham Fennimore, born 1807, married Benjamin Ridgeway, 1837.

Issue (surname RIDGEWAY)
Mary, married Wm. H. Grundy.
Joseph, Capt. Co. G., 23d Regiment, New Jersey Vols. killed at Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 1862.
Elizabeth H.

Ruth Bispham, widow of David Fennimore was married secondly to Joseph English in 1816.

Issue (surname ENGLISH)
Edward Bispham, married Charlotte Biddle Haines, 1846.
Issue (surname ENGLISH)
Marian.

Elizabeth Bispham, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Bullock Bispham, born 26 July 1780, married Jeremiah Haines.

Issue (surname HAINES)
Joshua B.
Jeremiah, died young.
Jeremiah.
William, married Sarah A. Coles.
Margaret.

Margaret Bispham, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Bullock Bispham, born 18 August 1782, married Joseph Burr, 15 November 1804.

Issue (surname BURR)
Mary, born 1805, married Evan C. Blackwood, 1825.
Hudson, born 1807, married Martha H. Peacock, 1831.
Issue (surname BURR)
Joseph A., married C. P. Clark.

Sarah Peacock, married Adam F. Townsend.
William Irick, married Sarah Burden.
Hudson, Jr., married Helen Camp.
David P., married Susan J. Moreing.
Mary E., died young.

Louisa Wright, married Jonathan Oliphant.
Issue (surname OLIPHANT)
Joseph Burr, married Sarah M. Hulme.
Issue (surname OLIPHANT)
Louisa Burr.
Marian Hulme.
Margaret Burr, married Joseph M. Hulme.
Issue (surname HULME)
Florence Hannah.
Walter Oliphant.
Joseph Herbert.
Louisa Oliphant.
Franklin, married F. Severe.
Issue (surname OLIPHANT)
Lawrence.
Eliza Burr, married Rev. G. P. Schetky, D.D.
Issue (surname SCHETKY)
George Littell.
Lawrence Oliphant.
Walter Scott (Oliphant), married Augusta M. Read.
Issue (surname OLIPHANT)
Alice Read.
John J., married Annie E. Bryant.
Mary Louisa, married James S. Hulme, Jr.
Issue (surname HULME)
Cora Bernadou.

Margaret Burr, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bispham Burr, born 7 February 1811, married Jesse Varney, 11 July 1831.

Issue (surname VARNEY)
Margaret E., born 1832, died 1864.
Julia E., married Joseph Wayne.
Issue (surname WAYNE)
Edward F.
Anna D.
Joseph Burr, born 12 February 1813, married Henrietta Montgomery.
Issue (surname BURR)
Montgomery.
Josephine.
Margaretta.
Isabella.
Eliza.
Eliza Burr.
Joshua Burr, married Mary Tempest.
Issue (surname BURR)
Charles T.
Richard Burr, married Anna Duffield.
John J. Burr, married Margaret Ackley.
Issue (surname BURR)
Edward.

Isaac Bispham, son of Joshua and Margaret Bullock Bispham, was born 4 October 1784, died young.

Joshua Bispham, son of Joshua and Margaret Bullock Bispham, was born 23 June 1786, married Abigail B. Foster, 27 February 1817.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Mary.
Margaret, married William Buzby.

SAMUEL BISPHAM, son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham was born 1st August 1753 at

Moorestown, New Jersey, married his cousin Elizabeth Bispham, daughter of John Sr. and Margaret Reynolds Bispham of Mount Holly, New Jersey, died 11th March 1809, at Moorestown.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah, born 20 July 1782, died 12 May 1784.

Mary, born 9 February 1784, died 31 August 1821, married John N. Offley, 11 March 1812.

Issue (surname OFFLEY)

Ann Eliza.

Harriet married James H. Redman.

Issue (surname REDMAN)

Samuel B., married Florence H. Elfreth.

Issue (surname REDMAN)

Florence H.

Harriet.

Thomas.

Mary.

Mary B., married John W. Sheppard.

Issue (surname SHEPPARD)

Mary B.

Anna Maria.

Daniel Offley, born 8 March 1818, died young.

Rachel Offley, born 1 December 1819, married John W. Sheppard, 29 September 1852.

Issue (surname SHEPPARD)

George Walker.

Harriet Bispham.

Lilly.

John Henry.

Martha Bispham, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Bispham, born 15 September 1785, died young.

Samuel Bispham, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bispham, born 12 August 1786, died young.

SAMUEL BISPHAM, son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham, married second wife in 1790, Anna Ellis.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

George, born 14 May 1791, died 6 June 1793.

Harriet, born 1 May 1794, married William F. Borradaile, 1814.

Issue (surname BORRADAILE)

Samuel Bispham, born 1815, died 1831.

Jerusha Tyler, married John Wesley Gu[illegible]

Issue (surname GU[illegible]

Harriet Bispham.

George Wesley, married Anna Bell Roberts.

Issue (surname GU[illegible]

Robert.

Arthur Edward.

John Wesley.

George Albert.

Mary Grace.

Nina Bispham, married De Lorman T. Bronson.

Issue (surname BRONSON)

Louis Gu[illegible] married Julia Ida Noble.

Anna Maria, married John Burgland.

Lilly Offley.

John Wesley.

Ernest Roscoe.

Nina Louisa.

Bertha Harriet Rosalind.

George De Lorman.

Eugene Victor.
William Frampton, married Hannah M. Dunlap.
Issue (surname GU[illegible])
William.
Walter Wesley.
Blakeley (Borradaile), born 1819, drowned in Ohio River, 1839.
Henry (Borradaile).
George (Borradaile), married Mary E. Hussey.
Issue (surname BORRADAILE)
Augustus.
George F., born 1868, died 1877.
Edith, born 1871, died 1877.
William Frampton (Borradaile), born 1826, died 1843.
Anna Maria Bispham (Borradaile).
Ellis Bispham (Borradaile), born 1831, died 1832.
Benjamin (Borradaile), born 1833, drowned in Ohio River, 1839.
John Judson (Borradaile), born 1835, died 1845.
Albert Lawrence (Borradaile), born 1838, died 1838.

Samuel (Bispham), born 14 October 1796, died 4 October 1885, married Maria Stokes, 25 December 1823.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Anna S., born 9 September 1824, married D. S. Bowen, 26 May 1846, died 29 October 1886.
Issue (surname BOWEN)
Maria Elizabeth, married Edward Thomas Johnson.
Issue (surname JOHNSON)
Alice Bowen.
Ellwood Johnson, Jr.
Rowland.
Augusta Bispham.

Anna Stokes.
Alice, married S. W. Williams.
Issue (surname WILLIAMS)
Samuel Worthington Williams, Jr.
Samuel Bispham, married Emma Virginia Wright.
Issue (surname BOWEN)
Helen Maria.
Samuel Bispham.
Virginia Wright.
Susan Doughten, married Edward F. Kingsley.
Laura, married William Joseph Peiper.
John Bispham.

Samuel Augustus Bispham, born 21 August 1827, died 29 July 1885, married Cornelia Koons, 15 November 1853.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Clara.
Edward Koons.
Samuel.
Harrison A.
Maria Stokes.

John Stokes Bispham, married Adelaide Koons.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Charles Koons.

William Danforth Bispham, born 13 November 1831, married Jane L. Scull 13 March 1856, died May 1888.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
David Scull, married Caroline Russell.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Jeannette Russell, died young.
Vida.

James Lippincott Bispham, married Mary Palmer.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Elizabeth Palmer, married Joseph B. Townsend.

Issue (surname TOWNSEND)
Joseph B. Townsend, 3d.
Maria Elizabeth Bispham, married Samuel Collier.
Issue (surname COLLIER)
Walter Gardner.
Elizabeth Bunting.
Clarence Bispham.

Ellis Bispham, son of Samuel and Anna Ellis Bispham, was born 3 December 1798, died unmarried, 12 April 1875.

BENJAMIN BISPHAM, son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham, born 12 August 1756, married Zilpha Vinnicum, 20 October 1779.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Sarah.
Lydia.
Benjamin.

JOSEPH BISPHAM, son of Joshua and Ruth Atkinson Bispham born 4th October 1759, married 1st April 1783 Susanna daughter of William and Ann Pearson of Philadelphia.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)

Ann, born 3d March 1784, married George Matlack.

Issue (surname MATLACK)
Sarah, married Wm. L. Harrison.
Issue (surname HARRISON)
William H.
Sarah.
Susan, married Joseph Whitall.

Issue (surname WHITALL)
Richard, married Anna Thompson.
Anna, married Edward Bailey.
Issue (surname BAILEY)
Susan Whitall, married Gustavus William Nicholls.
Issue (surname NICHOLLS)
Anna Whitall.
Martha Lukens, married Comly Bird Shoemaker.
Issue (surname SHOEMAKER)
Anna Bailey.
Marian Gibbons.
Martha Bailey.
Charles Bird.
Amelia Bird.
Richard Whitall.
Comly Bird.
Josephine, married Edgar Scudder Cook.
Issue (surname COOK)
Edward Bailey.
Jesse Matlack.
Joseph Wright.
Richard Bailey.
Helen.
Emma, married James Peter Roe.
Issue (surname ROE)
Marguerite.
Edward.
Richard Whitall.
George, married Eliza Abel.
Issue (surname MATLACK)
Albert.
Earle.
Maria.
George.
Anna.
Joseph Bispham, married Sarah R. Rhoads.

Issue (surname MATLACK)
Anna, married Joseph Sherman.
Issue (surname SHERMAN)
Laura.
Samuel.
Joseph.
Mary.
Sarah.
Samuel R.
Mary Cole, married Samuel Scattergood.
Issue (surname SCATTERGOOD)
Edward, married Mercy Davis.
Issue (surname SCATTERGOOD)
Edward, married Ella Burger.
Sarah.
Thomas.
Susan, married Morris Ogborn.
Issue (surname OGBORN)
Anna.
Mary.
Henry.
Joseph, married Rachel Ogborn.
Issue (surname SCATTERGOOD)
Emma.
Morris.
Anna.
Samuel and Mary—twins.
Rebecca, married William Holloway.
Issue (surname HOLLOWAY)
Walter.
Ellen.
Mary.
Henry.
Margaret.
David, married Hannah Pharo.
Issue (surname SCATTERGOOD)
Mary Elizabeth.
Samuel H., married Ida Wakeley.

Issue (surname SCATTERGOOD)
Samuel.
Edith.
William Lippincott, married Harriet McCowan.
Issue (surname MATLACK)
Henry.
Rebecca Bispham, married Richard B. Fawcett.
Edward Yorke, married Jane Chapin.
Issue (surname MATLACK)
Jane.
John.
Hepzibah and Elizabeth—twins.
Charles.
Anna, married 1st, Josiah Leeds.
Issue (surname LEEDS)
Anna.
Henry,
Ellen.
Joseph.
Caroline.
Howell, married Amy Becker.
Anna, married 2d, Samuel N. Troth.
Issue (surname TROTH)
Rebecca Louisa.
Thomas, married Caroline Franks.
Issue (surname MATLACK)
Emma, married . . . Hamilton, M.D
Issue (surname HAMILTON)
Helen.
William.
Clara, married Charles Bowers.
Issue (surname BOWERS)
Caroline.
Edna Hamilton and Mitchell—twins.
Helen.
Harrison.
Elizabeth.

Elizabeth. married 1st, Elton Thomas.
Elizabeth, married 2d, George England.
Issue (surname ENGLAND)
Josephine, married Elmer Harris.
Elizabeth. married . . . Mahany.
Rebecca.

Sarah Bispham, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Pearson Bispham, born 17 August 1785, died 4 August 1786.

Joshua Bispham, born 8 February 1787.

William Pearson Bispham, born 26 February 1789, died 24 October 1789.

Joseph Bispham, son of Joseph and Susanna Pearson Bispham, born 14 January 1792, died 1852, married Susan R. Tucker.

Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Samuel Tucker, died young.
Joseph B., married E. F. Page.
Josephine A., married Dr. E. A. Page.
Issue (surname PAGE)
Josephine.
Alice B.
Edward S.
George B.
Elizabeth.
George Tucker, married Nannie Brinley.
Issue (surname BISPHAM)
Katharine Johnstone.
George Tucker, Jr.

Susan Bispham, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Pearson Bispham, born 2d December 1794, married 14th March 1816, Sallows Dunlap.

Issue (surname DUNLAP)
Joseph Bispham, married Lydia J. Strader.
Robert Shewell, married Sarah Oat.
Issue (surname DUNLAP)
Helen.
Josephine A., married David Hunt.
Issue (surname HUNT)
Helen.
Marion.
Josephine Edna.
James Hendrie, married Elizabeth Bennett.
Issue (surname DUNLAP)
Sallows, Jr., married Cecelia M. Berwind.
Issue (surname DUNLAP)
Berwind Sallows.
Charles Edward.
Emily.
Ella.
William Bennett.
Carlene Way.
Julianna, married Benjamin M. Dusenberry.
Issue (surname DUSENBERRY)
Harry.
Susan.
Julianna.
Josephine.
Benjamin, married Carrie Joy.
Issue (surname DUSENBERRY)
Henry.
Mary Gertrude.
Sarah, married Henry Woodruff.
Florence, married John Vandyke.
Issue (surname VANDYKE)
Harold.
Susan Bispham, married William Clayton Newell.
Issue (surname NEWELL)
Susan Dunlap, married James Hendrie Lloyd.

Issue (surname LLOYD)
Marion.
James Paul.
William Hendrie.
William Clayton, married Sarah P. Harvey.
Issue (surname NEWELL)
George Harvey.
William Clayton.
Edward Harvey.
Louis Henry Field.
Rebecca Woodside, married Grellet Collins.
Sarah Cauffman, married John Todhunter Sill.
Issue (surname SILL)
Joseph.
Harold, married Pauline Weiner.
Josephine Tucker, married William R. Lownes.

Rebecca Say Bispham, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Pearson Bispham, born 6th November 1797, married 3d February 1825, David Roe.

Issue (surname ROE)
Henry, married Emma L. Clark.
Issue (surname ROE)
Henry.
William.
Joseph.
Lillian.
Susan Bispham, married James Murphy.
Issue (surname MURPHY)
Howard, married Anita Mallet-Prevost.
Issue (surname MURPHY)
Grayson Mallet-Prevost.
Howard.
Marianita Cosio.
Edward Cloud.
Charles Roe, married Ellen Power.

Issue (surname MURPHY)
Edith.
Helen.
Walter, married Emma Benson Purves.

David and Rebecca—twins. Rebecca married Charles Oakley Morris.
Issue (surname MORRIS)
Helen, married George Griffin.
Issue (surname GRIFFIN)
Helen.
Charles O., married Grace Aiken.
Rebecca Roe, married Beverly Value.
Issue (surname VALUE)
Caroline.
Caroline, married William P. Brandegee.
De Witt Clinton.
De Witt Clinton.

Anna, married 1st, Frederic E. Knorr.
Issue (surname KNORR)
Anna Roe.
Rebecca Bispham, married Edward Bigelow.
Edward.

Anna, married 2d, DeWitt Clinton Morris.

David, married Ella Caldwell.
Issue (surname ROE)
Florence, married William Sumner Long, M.D.
Mary Caldwell.
Ella Caldwell.
David.
Alice.
Marion.

Joseph Bispham, married Mary Caldwell.
Issue (surname ROE)
Joseph Bispham.
Augusta Caldwell.

Susan.
James Mitchell.
Mary Kay.
Howard Murphy.
Marianita.

In compiling the foregoing lists I have not been able to include all the descendants of Benjamin and Joshua Bispham, our English ancestors, and have, I fear, omitted the names of many now living, but from the data here given, each branch of the family will, I trust, be enabled to continue its own line, and pardon the omissions which have been unavoidable on the part of the compiler.

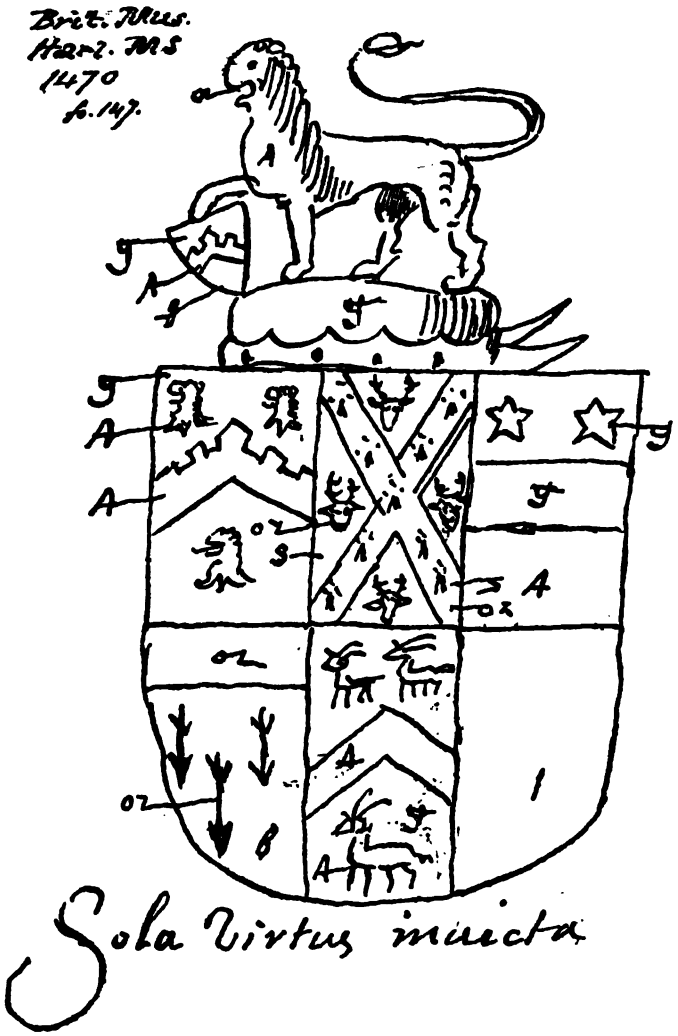
APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Harl: MS. 1470 fo....

TO ALL AND SINGULER as well Nobles and Gentlemen as others to whome theise p'nts shall come I Richard S^t^ George, Esq Norroy King of Armes of the North pts of this realme of England send greetinge: fforasmuch as it hath been a rule in all well governed commonwealths verie requisite to grace and give creditt to the vertuous and well deserving as well for the incoragment of others to follow theire steps in all honourable accons and Heroicall vertues as also to distinguish the base and unworthy from men of good meritt by appropriating to themselves and theire descendants some signe or marke of honour commonly called Armes & because ye iust reward of vertue is honour and to detaine a duty where there is iust cause to yeald it were meerly iniustice: Beinge therefore required by WILLM BISPHAM of Bisphā in the county of Lancaster to ranke him in that society of men of worth and finding him to be a man of good desert and fame within his Country and also y^t^ his Ancestours have macht with the

heires of worshipfull houses as he well deserveth to be accounted within that number Wherefore the premises considered I the said Richard S^t. George Norroy King of Armes do assigne and ratifie unto ye said Wm. Bispham his Armes and Creast ensuing vizt. *Sable a Saltier betweene* 4 *Buckes heads caboshed erminoy* & for his Creast on a wreath of his Cullers standing on a Helmett *a Buckes head caboshed Erminoys* mantled and doubled as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent The w^ch Armes and Creast I the said Norroy King of Armes do give graunt ratifie and confirme unto ye said William Bispham and unto y^e descendants of his bodie for ever Bearing theire due differences *In wittnes* wherof I have put to my hand and seale of my office Dated 30^th day of June Anno: Do: 1613 in the 7th yeare of the reigne of our gratious Soveraigne Lo: James by the grace of God King of great Brit': ffra: & Ireland defender of the faith &c.


Brit. Mus.
Harl. MS
1470
f. 147.
Sola Virtus invicta

† In Harl: MS. 1470 fo. . . there is another grant to the same of a different coat dated 1st December 1640 only a month before the above. It would seem that the grantee preferred the canton as a difference to the chevron embattled and that the grant of 1st. Jany 1641 superceded that of 1st. Dec. 1640, as both did that of 30th June 1613

Harl. MS. 1470 fo. . . . .

† . . . . . who qrtereth the auncient Coate of Bispham of Bispham. I have thought fitt to distinguish his Coate of Armes from the auncient Coate in this manner That is to say Gules a cheveron embattailed bettweene 3 Lyons heads erazed Argent Langued azure and is to bee borne in the first place with those qrterings as are sett forth and marshalled in the margent hereof And further I do adde unto this his said Coate of Armes This Creast or cognizance vidzt a Lyon Argent Langued gules armed azure standing upon a Chapew gules turned up Ermine supporting a sheild gules theron a Cheveron embattailed argent. . . . first day of December in the yeare of our Lord God 1640 and in the 16 yeare &c.

NOTE.—I am indebted for the copies of these grants of Arms of 30th June, 1613, and 1st Dec. 1640, to John Paul Rylands, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer of the Record Society, whose courtesy I desire now to acknowledge.—ED.

INDEX

INDEX

Abbingdon, 105
Abel, Eliza, 304
Ackley, Margaret, 298
Adams, Doctrine of Equity, 263
Adams, Nannie, 284
Adelphi Hotel, 15
Adlington, 145
Adrian, Abbot, 28, 32
Aiken, Grace, 310
Albertson, Adelaide W., 280
Albertson, Alfred, 280
Albertson, Harriet Bispham, 280
Albertson, Josiah, 280
Albertson, Thomas, 280
Albertson, Winfield Scott, 280
Aldeston, Church of, 57
Alfrid, Son of King Oswy, 32
Allanby, Joseph, 174
All Angels, Church of, New York, 256
All Hallows, Lombard Street, London, 219
Alnes Walton, Lanc. Co., 120
Alsop & Co., Firm of, Valparaiso, 239, 240
Alter & Bispham, Firm of, 264, 265
Alter, Jacob, 264
Ambrose, William, 181, 216
Amherst College, Mass., 247, 256
Amherst College Glee Club, 256
Amounderness, 22
Amounderness, Deanery of, 182
Amounderness, Hundred of, 75
Anderton, Roger, 183
Andover, 105
Andrews, A., 111
Andrews of Bolton, 128
Anglo-Saxons, 33
Anglo-Saxons, Christian names of, 36, 37
Anglo-Saxons, Proper names of, 37
Anglo-Saxons, Turner's History of, 26
Antietam, Battle of, 246, 269, 270
Archer & Bispham, Firm of, 236, 237
Archer, Samuel, 236, 237
Archæological Society of London and Middlesex, 37
Armstrong, Sir William, 177
Aselden, Henry de, 54
Ashurst Hall, 137
Ashurst, Thomas, 67, 111, 182
Aspinall, James, 127
Aspinall, Jon., 126
Athenæ Oxoniensis, Anthony à Wood's, 100
Athenæum Club of Philadelphia, 263
Atherton, ———, 126
Atherton, Godfrey, 211
Atherton, Nicholas de, 84, 87, 88
Atherton, Oliver, 205
Athirton, Edward de, 63
Atkinson, Ruth, 257, 292, 298
Atkinson, Samuel, 257, 292
Aughton, 200
Aughton Springs, 14, 217, 220
Austin, Elizabeth, 295
Axon, William E. A., 101

Backhouse, John, 231
Backhouse, Sarah, 214, 231, 277
Bacon, Roger, 53
Bagnalls, Family of, 49
Baheire, Robert, 164
Bailey, Anna Whitall, 304
Bailey, Edward, 304
Bailey, Emma, 304

INDEX

Bailey, Helen, 304
Bailey, Josephine, 304
Bailey, Martha Lukens, 304
Bailey, Susan Whitall, 304
Baines, History of Lancashire, 10, 44, 74, 90, 133, 193
Baines, Edward, 22
Baldwin, 125
Baldwin, John, 129
Baldwin, Sir Timothy, Knt., 103
Ballywife Cawne, 130
Baltimore, Md., 229, 255
Banestre, Sir Robert de, 53
Banestre, Thomas, 52, 54
Banestre, William, 52
Bangham's farm, 144
Bankes, Meyrick, 137, 138, 145, 146, 149
Bankes, Thomas, 94
Bankes, William, 111, 183
Barbadoes, 223, 224, 226, 227
Barclay, ———, 197
Bardelby, 40
Barlby, 40
Barlow, Dr. Thomas, 104
Barnes, Agnes, 59
Barnes, Christina, 295
Barnes, Edward, 59
Barnes, John, 59, 67, 120
Bartlett, T. H., 197
Barton, Bernard, 209
Barton, Oliver, 70, 120
Barton, Robert, 70
Barton, Roger, 122
Barton, Thomas, 70
Barton, William, 68, 70
Bastwell, Mary, 191, 214
Baylis, Henry, 141
Beach Haven, N. J., 268
Beck, Elizabeth, 174
Becker, Amy, 306
Bechtel, Amanda, 278
Beda, 23, 27
Bede, Miscellaneous Works of, 31
Bede, Venerable, 25, 29, 30
Bellefield, Stacy de, 257
Bengal, The ship, 237
Bennett, Elizabeth, 308
Bennett, James Gordon, 250
Bennett, William, 115
Benton, William, 71
Berkeley, Lord John, 196
Berkley, Josephine, 294
Bernardus, Bishop, 42
Berwind, Cecelia M., 308
Besse, Sufferings of Friends, 188
Brothers in Unity, Society of, 243
Bibby Meadow, 143
Biccerseth (Bickerstaffe), 203
Bickerstaffe, 13, 14, 159, 187, 191, 192, 193, 197, 198, 202, 205, 215, 217, 218, 220, 228, 231, 257, 277, 289
Bickerstaffe Graveyard, 203, 210
Bickerstaffe Friends Meeting, 13, 14, 16, 211, 212
Bickersteth alias Bickarstaff, Manor of, 181, 216
Bickersteth, Oliver Atherton de, 204
Bicurseth (Bickerstaffe), 188
Bicursteth (Bickerstaffe), 191, 214, 215
Bigelow, Edward, 310
Bigelow, Rebecca Bispham Knorr, 310
Billinge, 36, 49, 57, 60, 61, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 93, 96, 97, 100, 165, 183
Billinge, Adam, 194
Billinge, Ann, 200
Billinge, Anne, 195
Billinge, Barbaron, 200
Billinge Beacon, 133
Billinge of Billinge, 193, 194
Billinge Chapel or Lower End, 77
Billinge, Elizabeth, 200
Billinge Family, 192, 200
Billinge, Gilbert de, 84, 85
Billinge Hall, 137
Billinge, Helen, 195
Billinge, Henry, 200
Billinge Higher End, 77, 91, 95, 140, 142
Billinge, Johanna de, 84, 85, 87, 88
Billinge, John, 61, 70, 120, 193, 194, 195, 200
Billinge of Lancashire, 197
Billinge, Manor of, 57, 77, 78, 86
Billinge, Margaret, 193, 195
Billinge, Margery, 193, 195

Billinge, Mary, 49, 194, 195, 200
Billinge, Mary de, 77
Billinge, Peter, 200
Billinge, Richard, 194, 195
Billinge, Robert, 194, 195
Billinge, Thomas, 195, 200
Billinge, Township of, 77
Billinge, Village of, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66
Byllinge, 84, 197
Byllinge, Edward, 196, 197
Byllinge, Gilbert de, 86
Birchall, Elizabeth, 195
Birchall, George, 195
Birkenhead, Henry de, 34
Birkenhead, John de, 64
Bis, 24
Bisa, 24
Biscop, Abbot Benedict, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43
Biscop, Henry, 39
Biscop, Hugh, 39
Biscop, Samuel, 40
Biscopem, Richard de, 42
Biscopeym, Little, 42
Biscopham, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 167
Biscopham, Adam de, 41
Biscopham, Eadwardus de, 39
Biscopham, Rogerus de, 39
Bish, 24
Bishops' Registers, Chester, 17
Biso, 24
Bispam, Alice, 199
Bispam, Als., 156
Bispam, Amicia de, 74
Bispam, Anna, 156
Bispam, Doctor, 102
Bispam, Edmund, 155, 156, 157, 198
Bispam, Edward, 198, 199
Bispam, Elizabeth, 157, 158, 198
Bispam, Ellena, 158
Bispam, ffrances, 199
Bispam, Greiff, 156
Bispam, James, 198
Bispam, Jane, 102
Bispam, John, 155, 156, 159, 160, 188, 198
Bispam, Margerie, 198
Bispam, Marget, 198
Bispam, Margreat, 199
Bispam, Mary, 199
Bispam, Nicholas, 156
Bispam, Sarah, 156, 199
Bispam, Thomas, 166, 199
Bispam, William, 102, 118, 156, 158
Bispame, Jennet, 102
Bispame, Robert, 102
Bispen, John, 170
Bispen, Joseph, 170
Bispen, Joshua, 170
Bispham, 314
Bispham, Abigail, 279
Bispham, Abigail B. Foster, 298
Bispham, Adelaide Koons, 302
Bispham, Agnes, 120, 184
Bispham, Aletta Hazlehurst, 278
Bispham, Alice, 213, 215
Bispham, Alice de, 63
Bispham, Almario de, 41
Bispham, Amy G., 280
Bispham, Andrew de, 44, 49, 53, 74
Bispham, Ann, 97, 157, 158, 172, 173, 175, 184, 215, 277, 278, 281, 303
Bispham, Ann Eliza, 281
Bispham, Ann Ellis, 263
Bispham, Ann Gennot, 280
Bispham, Ann Ivens, 279
Bispham, Ann Myers, 277
Bispham, Ann Newbold, 242, 244, 283, 285
Bispham, Ann Thompson, 176
Bispham, Anna, 283, 285
Bispham, Anna Chambers, 287
Bispham, Anna Ellis, 300, 303
Bispham, Anna S., 301
Bispham, Atlantica, 257, 261, 289, 291
Bispham, Averia de, 44
Bispham, Avice de Heyton, 251, 284
Bispham, Benjamin, 15, 17, 175, 187, 193, 197, 213, 214, 218, 220, 221, 223, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 257, 258, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 303
Bispham, Betty, 173, 176, 223
Bispham of Bickerstaffe, 192, 212

INDEX

Bispham of Billinge, 44, 77, 167, 192, 194, 197
Bispham within Billinge, 110
Bispham of Bispham, 50, 317
Bispham of Bispham and Billinge, 90
Bispham, Caroline B., 280
Bispham, Caroline Russell, 302
Bispham, Catherine, 112, 222, 223
Bispham, Cephas, 178
Bispham, Chapelry of, 34
Bispham, Charles, 12, 234, 237, 239, 240, 241, 243, 245, 282, 283, 287
Bispham, Charles, Jr., 13, 241
Bispham, Mrs. Charles, 12, 17
Bispham, Charles Koons, 269, 302
Bispham, Christopher, 184
Bispham, Clara, 302
Bispham, Clarence Wyatt, 247, 255, 256, 284
Bispham, Cornelia Koons, 272, 273, 302
Bispham Court, 179
Bispham, Curacy and township of, 34
Bispham, Daniel, 174, 188, 191, 199, 211, 213, 214, 215, 280, 281
Bispham, Daniel, Jr., 215
Bispham, David Scull, 17, 167, 270, 274, 275, 276, 302
Bispham Delf (stone quarry), 142
Bispham on Distillation, 98
Bispham, Dorothea, 96
Bispham, Dr., 102, 103
Bispham, E. F. Page, 307
Bispham, E. J., 221, 223
Bispham, Edmund, 60, 122, 158, 183, 192
Bispham, Edward, 157, 158, 159, 160, 165, 191, 192, 213, 215
Bispham, Edward Hill, 284
Bispham, Edward Koons, 272, 302
Bispham, Eleanor, 173, 175, 214
Bispham, Eleazer, 222
Bispham, Eleazer W., 223
Bispham, Elianor, 213
Bispham, Eliza, 278
Bispham, Eliza H., 223, 283, 286
Bispham, Elizabeth, 60, 61, 69, 94, 96, 111, 112, 120, 159, 172, 173, 175, 176, 192, 277, 279, 281, 282, 296, 299, 300
Bispham, Elizabeth de, 58
Bispham, Elizabeth F. Page, 290
Bispham, Elizabeth Hinchman, 277
Bispham, Elizabeth Palmer, 271, 302
Bispham, Elizabeth T., 223
Bispham, Ellen, 43, 97, 156, 173, 213, 215
Bispham, Ellen Farago, 285
Bispham, Ellen Lewis Hill, 284
Bispham, Elliner, 158
Bispham, Ellis, 303
Bispham, Emma, 173
Bispham, Emma Shinn, 280
Bispham, Family of, 38, 39
Bispham, Fanny, 171
Bispham, Fishwick's History of, 89
Bispham, Frances, 92, 96, 111, 112
Bispham in the Fylde, 41
Bispham, Gedney Clark, 227
Bispham, George, 158, 159, 170, 177, 300
Bispham, George Tucker, 262, 263, 307
Bispham, George Tucker, Jr., 263, 307
Bispham, Gulielmi, 157
Bispham Hall, 9, 10, 13, 16, 74, 90, 95, 97, 122, 133, 138, 140, 141, 146, 148, 149, 151, 159, 168, 247
Bispham, Hannah, 213, 215, 218, 219, 220, 231, 232, 257, 277, 278, 281, 289
Bispham, Hannah Haines, 279
Bispham, Hannah Mullen, 277, 278
Bispham, Harriet, 300
Bispham, Harriet H., 280
Bispham, Harrison Augustus, 273, 274, 302
Bispham, Henry, 48, 59, 60, 71, 92, 96, 97, 120, 135, 156, 157, 172, 173, 176, 192
Bispham, Henry Carroll, 251, 284
Bispham, Henry Clay, 223
Bispham, Henry Collins, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 284
Bispham, Henry de, 49, 54, 75
Bispham, Sir Henry de, 49, 55, 72
Bispham, Hinchman, 279
Bispham, History of Parish of, 40
Bispham, Hope Anna, 280

Bispham, Hope Fortner, 279
Bispham House, Mt. Holly, 167, 168, 178, 179, 235, 237, 241
Bispham House, Reading, 170
Bispham, Ida Tilghman Lowry, 284
Bispham, Isaac, 15, 213, 214, 215, 217, 219, 220, 298
Bispham, Isaac A., 280
Bispham, Isabell, 120
Bispham, James, 173, 213, 218, 219, 278
Bispham, James Lippincott, 270, 271, 272, 302
Bispham, James Skinker, 285
Bispham, Jane, 72, 93, 171, 172, 175, 176
Bispham, Jane de, 49
Bispham, Jane Scull, 274, 302
Bispham, Jeannette Russell, 276, 302
Bispham, Jerusha Haines, 279
Bispham, Joanna, 223
Bispham, John, 14, 42, 60, 97, 157, 158, 159, 160, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 182, 187, 188, 191, 197, 199, 202, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 224, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 299
Bispham, John Burke, 242, 244, 246, 248, 284
Bispham, John Clopton, 285
Bispham, John Elton, Lieutenant U. S. N., 278
Bispham, Dr. John E., 278
Bispham, John F., 223
Bispham, Hon. John M., 279
Bispham, John Stokes, 265, 268, 270, 302
Bispham, Joseph, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 187, 193, 194, 199, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 228, 231, 232, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 277, 279, 280, 303, 307, 309
Bispham, Joseph B., 260, 261, 262, 290, 307
Bispham, Joseph M., 278
Bispham, Josephine A., 262, 290, 307
Bispham, Joshua, 17, 172, 174, 175, 176, 187, 213, 214, 218, 220, 221, 223, 228, 229, 231, 257, 258, 259, 261, 279, 282, 289, 292, 295, 296, 298, 300, 303, 307
Bispham, Judith Jennings, 279
Bispham, Julia, 223, 224
Bispham, Katherine, 96, 111, 122
Bispham, Katherine Johnstone, 263, 307
Bispham, Laura Wistar, 255, 284
Bispham, Lawrence, 213
Bispham Lodge, 179
Bispham, Lordship of, 76
Bispham, Lydia, 303
Bispham, Mahlon, 283
Bispham, Manor of, 41, 44, 53, 55, 72, 74, 75
Bispham, Great, Manor of, 75
Bispham, Little, Manor of, 75
Bispham, Margaret, 17, 78, 90, 111, 120, 138, 159, 166, 171, 172, 173, 175, 184, 213, 214, 215, 225, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 296, 298
Bispham, Margareta, 157
Bispham, Margaret Budd, 281, 283
Bispham, Margaret Bullock, 17, 295, 296, 298
Bispham, Margaret Chetwood, 241, 283, 287
Bispham, Margaret Reynolds, 281, 299
Bispham, Maria Elizabeth, 303
Bispham, Maria Stokes, 267, 268, 269, 270, 301, 302
Bispham, Martha, 280, 281, 283, 299
Bispham, Martha Collins, 246, 248
Bispham, Martha Neale, 285
Bispham, Mary, 158, 165, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 187, 213, 217, 219, 227, 231, 277, 279, 281, 282, 298, 299
Bispham, Mary Ann, 280
Bispham, Mary Ann Clopton, 254, 284
Bispham, Mary Ann Roberts, 283
Bispham, Mary C., 285, 287
Bispham, Mary Lawrence, 289, 292
Bispham, Mary Palmer, 302

Bispham, Mary W., 223
Bispham, Matthew Bolton, 173
Bispham, Matthew de, 41, 49, 52,62, 72, 147
Bispham, Mildred Turner, 284
Bispham, Myles, 171, 175
Bispham, Nannie Adams, 284
Bispham, Nannie Brinley, 307
Bispham, Nathan, 213, 215, 220
Bispham, Nathaniel Clopton, 285
Bispham, Nicholas de, 62
Bispham-with-Norbreck, Township of, 178, 179
Bispham Parish, 44, 74, 167
Bispham, Peggy, 171
Bispham, Peter, 48, 59, 61, 213
Bispham, Phoebe, 157
Bispham of Pilling, 167
Bispham, Principles of Equity, 262
Bispham, Rachel, 279
Bispham, Radulph de, 58, 63, 66
Bispham, Rafe, 58
Bispham, Raph, 48
Bispham, Rebecca, 283, 287
Bispham, Rebecca E., 280
Bispham, Rebecca Elton, 278
Bispham, Rebecca Say, 309
Bispham, Richard, 48, 58, 61
Bispham, Robert, 48, 63, 213, 215, 218
Bispham, Robert de, 55, 58, 63, 65
Bispham, Roger, 48, 49
Bispham, Roger de, 42, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 77, 78, 87, 89, 194
Bispham, Ruth, 282, 295
Bispham, Ruth Atkinson, 258, 259, 292, 295, 298, 300, 303
Bispham, Sally Clopton, 284
Bispham, Samuel, 44, 48, 51, 92, 93, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 110, 111, 115, 119, 120, 122, 165, 180, 181, 183, 184, 213, 215, 219, 258, 263, 264, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 281, 282, 283, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303
Bispham, Samuel, and Sons, Firm of, 265, 268, 272
Bispham, Samuel Augustus, 265, 267, 268, 272, 273, 302
Bispham, Samuel J., 280
Bispham, Samuel Tucker, 307
Bispham, Sarah, 94, 158, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 213, 214, 226, 227, 228, 233, 258, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 292, 299, 303, 307
Bispham, Sarah Ann, 278, 280
Bispham, Sarah Backhouse, 277
Bispham, Sarah Budd, 278
Bispham, Sarah H., 279
Bispham, Sarah Hinchman, 279
Bispham, Servetus, 176, 178
Bispham, Simeon, 177
Bispham, Stacy Budd, 176, 236, 237, 239, 242, 244, 254, 255, 283, 284, 285
Bispham, Susan, 261, 307
Bispham, Susan R. Tucker, 260, 262
Bispham, Susanna Pearson, 259, 303, 307, 309
Bispham, Suzannah, 157
Bispham, Thomas, 48, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 90, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 104, 108, 110, 111, 112, 115, 120, 121, 122, 123, 134, 138, 145, 157, 165, 166, 168, 172, 177, 182, 184, 192, 221, 222, 223, 224, 231, 232, 277, 278, 279
Bispham, Township of, 74
Bispham, Vida, 276, 302
Bispham, W., 115
Bispham, Warine de, 49, 53, 55, 63
Bispham, William, 17, 48, 59, 60, 68, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 145, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 182, 183, 184, 192, 222, 223, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 246, 247, 248, 255, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 314, 315
Bispham, William Aubrey, 284, 285
Bispham, William Danforth, 269, 270 274, 302
Bispham, Mrs. William Danforth, 270
Bispham, William de, 34, 55, 63
Bispham, Wilham N., 239, 242, 244, 254, 284, 285
Bispham, William Pearson, 307
Bisphame, Thomas, 181

INDEX

Bisphan, Jane, 170
Bisphen, Jane, 170
Bisphen, Joseph, 170, 171
Bisphen, Joshua, 171
Bispin, John, 166
Biss, 24
Bissell, 24
Bissett, 24
Black, Margaret, 174
Blackburn, Hundred, of, 73
Blackburne, 128, 129
Blackburne of Alford, 121
Blackburne, William, 183
Blackfriars, 162
Blackfriars Theatre, 164
Blackpool, 75
Blackrod, 140, 144, 145
Blackwood, Evan C., 296
Blackwood, Mary Burr, 296
Bliss, Dr., 105
Blundell, Henry de, Knt., 58
Blundell, John de, Knt., 58
Blundell, Robert, 57, 65
Bodleian Library, 105
Boice, Henry, 164
Bold, Arthur, 121
Bolton, 125, 128, 129, 141
Bolton, Eleanor, 174
Bolton-le-moors, 141
Booker, William Lane, 262
Boosley, Mr., 128
Borlse, E., 111
Borradaile, Albert Lawrence, 301
Borradaile, Anna Maria Bispham, 301
Borradaile, Augustus, 301
Borradaile, Benjamin, 301
Borradaile, Blakeley, 301
Borradaile, Edith, 301
Borradaile, Ellis Bispham, 301
Borradaile, George, 301
Borradaile, George F., 301
Borradaile, Harriet Bispham, 300
Borradaile, Henry, 301
Borradaile, Jerusha Tyler, 300
Borradaile, John Judson, 301
Borradaile, Mary E. Hussey, 301
Borradaile, Samuel Bispham, 300
Borradaile, William F., 300
Borradaile, William Frampton, 301
Bostock, Roger, 182
Boston, Mass., 45, 222, 223, 228
Boteler, William de, 42
Boteler, William le, 75
Botiller, Sir John, 75
Bowen, Anna S. Bispham, 301
Bowen, Anna Stokes, 302
Bowen, Alice, 302
Bowen, Augusta Bispham, 301
Bowen, D. S., 301
Bowen, Emma Virginia Wright, 302
Bowen, Helen Maria, 302
Bowen, John Bispham, 302
Bowen, Laura, 302
Bowen, Maria Elizabeth, 301
Bowen, Samuel Bispham, 302
Bowen, Susan Doughten, 302
Bowen, Virginia Wright, 302
Bowers, Caroline, 306
Bowers, Charles, 306
Bowers, Clara Matlack, 306
Bowers, Edna Hamilton, 306
Bowers, Mitchell, 306
Bowes, Henry, 163
Bowker, James, 205
Bowles, Frances, 110
Bowles, William, 110
Bradshaw, Byron, 182
Bradshaw, Mr., 157
Bradshaw, William de, 57
Brancker, William Hill, 11, 13, 16, 122, 133, 135, 138, 141, 145, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153
Brandegee, Caroline Morris, 310
Brandegee, William P., 310
Brasenose College, 106
Bretherton, Village of, 52
Brewster, Amanda Smith, 279
Brewster, James, 279
Brewster, Peter, 279
Brewster, Sarah Bispham, 279
Brick, Harriet, 281
Bridgeman, Bishop, 101, 112, 117
Bridgeman, Canon, 102
Brigantes, County of, 25
Brigantes, Province of, 26
Brindle, Rector of, 116
Brinley, Edward H., 263
Brinley, Nannie, 263, 307
Bristol, Pa., 244
British Consul General New York, 262

British Museum, 44, 61, 78
Broke, Sir Richard, Knt., 95
Bronson, Anna Maria, 300
Bronson, Bertha Harriet Rosalind, 300
Bronson, De Lorman T., 300
Bronson, Ernest Roscoe, 300
Bronson, Eugene Victor, 301
Bronson, George De Lorman, 300
Bronson, John Wesley, 300
Bronson, Julia Ida Noble, 300
Bronson, Lilly Offley, 300
Bronson, Louis Gur, 300
Bronson, Nina Bispham Gur, 300
Bronson, Nina Louisa, 300
Brooke, Anna, 156
Brooklyn, the U. S. S., 273
Brown, M., 279
Brown, Mary Bispham, 279
Browne, Thomas, 163
Brownlow farm, 140, 142
Bryant, Annie E., 297
Bubba, 23, 27
Buck, Sarah Bispham, 278
Buck, William, 278
Buckholt, Harmon, 164
Bucklow, Hundred of, 116
Buckston, Rachell, 94
Buckston, Thomas, 94
Budd, Dr. Benjamin Say, 278
Budd, Margaret, 235, 236, 237, 281, 283
Budd, Sarah, 283
Budd, Sarah A., 278
Budd, Dr. Stacy, 235, 283
Buenos Ayres, 238
Bullock & Crenshaw, Firm of, 271
Bullock, Margaret, 294
Bullock, Hugh, 126
Bunbury, 100
Burbage, 162
Burden, Sarah, 297
Burdick, Dr. S. P., 250
Burger, Ella, 305
Burgess, Hannah Maria, 217
Burgland, Anna Maria Bronson, 300
Burgland, John, 300
Burke, Commoners, 55
Burlington, N. J., 237, 240, 255
Burlington County, 12, 221, 228, 232
Burlington Meeting, 233
Burnet, Bishop, History of his own time, 229, 230
Burr, Anna Duffield, 298
Burr, C. P. Clark, 296
Burr, Charles T., 298
Burr, David P., 297
Burr, Edward, 298
Burr, Eliza, 298
Burr, Helen Camp, 297
Burr, Henrietta Montgomery, 298
Burr, Hudson, 296
Burr, Hudson, Jr., 297
Burr, Isabella, 298
Burr, John J., 298
Burr, Joseph, 296, 297, 298
Burr, Joseph A., 296
Burr, Josephine, 298
Burr, Joshua, 298
Burr, Louisa Wright, 297
Burr, Margaret, 297
Burr, Margaret Ackley, 298
Burr, Margaret Bispham, 296, 297
Burr, Margaretta, 298
Burr, Marmaduke, 281
Burr, Martha Bispham, 281
Burr, Martha H. Peacock, 296
Burr, Mary, 296
Burr, Mary E., 297
Burr, Mary Tempest, 298
Burr, Montgomery, 298
Burr, Richard, 298
Burr, Sarah Burden, 297
Burr, Sarah Peacock, 297
Burr, Susan J. Moreing, 297
Burr, William Irick, 297
Burroughs, Dr., 238
Burroughs, Elizabeth, 291
Burscough, 74
Burscough Priory, 201
Burton, John, 39
Bushall, Seth, 190, 191
Butcher, Ellen A. Page, 290
Butcher, Harry, 290
Butcher, Henry, 290
Butcher, Laura, 290
Butler, ———, 167
Butler, Ann, 169, 170
Butler, Anna Maria, 169
Butler, Eleanor, 169

Butler, Elizabeth Jane, 169
Butler, John Henry, 169
Butler, Margaret, 169
Butler, Mary, 172
Butler, Matthew James, 169
Butler, Peter, 169, 170
Butler, Richard, 52
Butler, Sir Richard de, 53
Butler, Thomas, 167, 172, 174
Butler, Thomas Atkinson, 169
Butler, William Bispham, 169
Buzby, William, 298
Buzby, Margaret Bispham, 298
Bynkfield, Rafe, 71
Byrchall, Geffrey, 70
Byspam, John, 198
Byspam, Margery, 102
Byspam, Robert, 102
Byspame, Hugh, 102
Byspame, Thomas, 102
Byspham, Margaret de, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
Byspham, Roger de, 84, 85, 87, 88
Byspham, Thomas, 119, 120
Byspham, William, 120
Bysphm, Laur., 166

Cadiz, 238
Cadwalader, Hon. John, 262
Caedbaed, 27
Calcutta, 236, 237, 238
Caldwell, Ella, 310
Caldwell, Mary, 310
Calender, Miss, 227
California, 243
Calveley, 100,
Calveley, Manor of, 100
Camp, Helen, 297
Camsale, John de, 78
Candby, Mary, 293
Canton, 238
Cape Horn, 243
Captain Lee's (farm), 144
Carleton, Richard de, 75
Carman, William, 264
Carr, the, 60
Carr Hall (farm), 143
Cartmel parish, 167, 178
Cartmel Registers, 170
Cartmell, 131
Causee, Henry del, 78
Caxton, William, 65
Cay, Thomas, 42, 89
Cecilian Oratorio Society, 275
Century Club, New York, 248, 249
Ceolfrid, Abbot, 29, 30
Chaddock, Mr., 130
Chadock, Peter, 68
Chadock, Thomas, 70
Chambers, Anna Bispham, 283, 285
Chambers, Elizabeth C., 285
Chambers, John N., 286
Chambers, Margaret B., 285
Chambers, Richard, 283, 285
Chapin, Jane, 306
Charity Hospital, Mount Holly, 241
Charity Organization Society, New York, 248
Charlestown, Mass., 222, 223
Chase Family, 225
Chaydock, John, 64
Chaytor, John, 159, 188
Chelsea Square, New York, 256
Cheshire, 17, 41
Chester, England, 93, 110, 155
Chester, Bishop of, 112
Chester Castle, 112
Chester Cathedral, 16, 113, 114
Chester, Chancellorship of, 103
Chester, Col. Lemuel J., 40, 219
Chester, Dean of, 119
Chester, Ormerod's History of, 95
Chester, Pa., 231
Chester-town, Pa., 231
Chester Township, Burlington Co., First Minute Book of, 258
Chetham Society, 40, 248
Chetwood, Margaret B., 240, 283, 287
Chetwood, Hon. William, 240
Chicago, Ills., 250
Childwall Parish, 160
Chillingworth, William, 117
Chorley Moors, 73
Chronicles, Randle Holme's, 61
Church Club, New York, 248, 257
Church House Title Deeds, 43
Civil War, 275
Clark, C. P., 296
Clark, Emma L., 309

Clark, Essex, 117
Clark, Widow, 227
Clarke, John, 164
Clarkson, Edward Jr., 124
Clarkson, Wm., 127
Clay, Henry, 243, 260
Clayton, Mary, 195
Clayton, William, 195
Cleyton, John de, 54
Clideron, Robert de, 62
Clifton, Colonel, 76
Clopton, Judge John, 245
Clopton, Mary Ann, 245, 284
Coanly, Lydia, 295
Cobham, Lord, 162
Coke Oven Field, 143
Colchester, 94
Coles, Sarah A., 296
Colesheads, Jabus, 127
Collectanea Genealogica, by Joseph Foster, 104
Colley, William, 69
Collier, Clarence Bispham, 303
Collier, Elizabeth Bunting, 303
Collier, Maria Elizabeth Bispham, 303
Collier, Samuel, 303
Collier, Walter Gardner, 303
Collings, Edward, 295
Collings, Rebecca C. Fennimore, 295
Collins, Grellet, 309
Collins, Isaac, 237, 242, 284
Collins, Margaret Morris, 242, 284
Collins, Martha Lawrie, 242, 284
Collins, Rebecca Newell, 309
Collins, Sarah, 295
Collins, William, 237, 244
Columbus, Irving's Life of, 239
Composers' Club of New York, 257
Constable, Anna, 293
Constable, Howard, 293
Constable, James, 293
Constable, Mary E., 293
Constable, Sarah, 293
Constable, Sarah Richards, 293
Constable, Stevenson, 293
Converse, The Rev. John H., 256
Cook, Edgar Scudder, 304
Cook, Edward Bailey, 304
Cook, Jesse Matlack, 304
Cook, Joseph Wright, 304
Cook, Josephine Bailey, 304
Cook, Richard Bailey, 304
Cooke, George, 14, 15, 16, 217, 219, 220
Cooke, Isaac, 214
Cooke, Sarah, 217
Coote, Henry Charles, F.S.A., 36, 37
Coppice Delf (stone quarry), 142
Cornwall Heights School, 255
Cotton, John de, 54
Cotton, Thomas, of Cotton, 94
Cowling, Ann, 127
Cretta, 27
Cripps, Nathaniel, 234
Crokehurst, John de, 84
Crokehurst, Roger de, 84
Crooke, John, 163
Crookoe, John, 126
Cropper, Hellen, 195
Croshaye, Humfray, 120
Croston, Parish of, 42, 44, 72, 74
Croston and Maudesley, Court of, 55
Crymes, Sam., 126
Cubban, Richard, 188
Cumberland Valley, Pa., 249

Dalton, 91, 140, 144, 215
Dalton, Family of, 50, 56
Dalton Hall, 55
Dalton, John de, 55
Dalton, Sir John, Knt., 55, 73
Dalton Parish, 173
Dalton, Sir Richard, Knt., 49
Dalton, Robert, 55
Dalton, Sir Robert de, 55
Dalton of Thurnham, 55
Darbeshire, William, 120
Darbishire, Thomas, 157
Darbyshire, Roger, 68
Darlington and Son, Firm of, 141
Davenport, Charles, 181, 216
Davenport, Edwin L., 244
Davenport, George, 100
Davenport, Ralph, 100
Davenport, Sarah, 100
Davies, Peter, 212
Davis, Ann, 280
Davis, Emma, 280
Davis, Jefferson, 261
Davis, Margaret, 280

Davis, Mary, 280
Davis, Mary Bispham, 280
Davis, Mercy, 305
Davis, William, 280
Dawson, Mr., 125
Dawson, Sarah, 174
Deane, Robert, 121
Delaware, the river, 241
Delta Psi Society, 260, 263
Denton, Rafe, 58
Derby Chapel, 201
Derby, Earl of, 53, 74, 182, 187, 188
Derby, Lord, 162, 164
Derby, West, Hundred of, 133
Detroit, Mich., 243, 246
Devon, County of, 94
Dewees, Hugh Munroe, 284
Dewees, Margaret Bispham, 284
Dieulacres, Abbot of, 41, 42
Dill, Frank, 280
Dill, Harry, 280
Dill, Hope Anna Bispham, 280
Dill, Walter, 280
Ditton, Alexander, 58
Ditton, Elizabeth, 58
Ditton, Henry, 58
Dixon, James, 13, 16, 202, 203
Dobb, William, 57, 64, 65
Doctrine of Equity, Adams, 263
Dod, Dr., 118
Dodingsells, Alice, 48
Dodsworth, Roger, 78
Dollin, John, 164
Domesday Book, 21, 38, 73
Doomsday Survey, 40
Doran, C., 279
Doran, Rachel Bispham, 279
Dorchester, Mass., 223
Doughty, Daniel, 234
Douglas, River of, 74
Downingtown, Pa., 230
Down Town Relief Bureau, New York, 248
Drexel & Co., Firm of, 266
Drexel, Francis M., 266
Dublin, Lord Mayor of, 233
Duchy Feodary, The, 75
Duckworth, Charles, 117
Duffield, Anna, 298
Dugdale, Sir William, 193, 194
Dukingfield, James, 111
Dunlap, Berwind Sallows, 308
Dunlap & Bispham, Firm of, 261
Dunlap, Carlene Way, 308
Dunlap, Cecelia Berwind, 308
Dunlap, Charles Edward, 308
Dunlap, Ella, 308
Dunlap, Elizabeth Bennett, 308
Dunlap, Emily, 308
Dunlap, Hannah M., 301
Dunlap, Helen, 308
Dunlap, James Hendrie, 308
Dunlap, Joseph Bispham, 308
Dunlap, Josephine A., 308
Dunlap, Josephine Tucker, 309
Dunlap, Julianna, 308
Dunlap, Lydia Strader, 308
Dunlap, Robert Shewell, 308
Dunlap, Sallows, 261, 307
Dunlap, Sallows, Jr., 308
Dunlap, Mrs. Sallows, 259
Dunlap, Sarah Cauffman, 309
Dunlap, Sarah Oat, 308
Dunlap, Susan Bispham, 307, 308
Dunlap, William Bennett, 308
Durham, County of, 25, 26
Durning, Richard, 74
Dusenberry, Benjamin, 308
Dusenberry, Benjamin, M., 308
Dusenberry, Carrie Joy, 308
Dusenberry, Florence, 308
Dusenberry, Harry, 308
Dusenberry, Henry, 308
Dusenberry, Josephine, 308
Dusenberry, Julianna, 308
Dusenberry, Julianna Dunlap, 308
Dusenberry, Mary Gertrude, 308
Dusenberry, Sarah, 308
Dusenberry, Susan, 308

Ealdfrith, 27
Eangferth, 27
Early, Henrietta, 285
Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., 180, 183
East Anglia, Kingdom of, 26
Eatta, 23, 27
Eccleston, 94, 195
Eccleston grammar school, 112
Eccleston, Manor and Church of, 119

Eccleston, Rector of, 118
Ecleston, 69
Ecleston, John de, 57
Ecleston, Peter, 69
Ecleston, Radulph, 69
Ecleston, Rafe, 69
Edgehill, Va., 245
Edwards, John, 163
Egerton, Stephen, 163
Egfrid, King, 29, 30, 31, 32
Elfreth, Florence H., 299
Elizabeth, N. J., 240
Ellis, Anna, 300
Ellhall, 55
Elton, Rebecca, 278
Encyclopædia Britannica, 45
England, Elizabeth, 307
England, Elizabeth M. Thomas, 307
England, George, 307
England, Josephine, 307
England, Rebecca, 307
English, Charlotte Biddle Haines, 296
English Conquest, 38
English, Edward Bispham, 296
English, Joseph, 296
English, Marian, 296
English, Ruth Bispham Fennimore, 296
Enterprise, U. S. S., 274
Eton of Eton, 95
Êtretât, France, 253
Eusterwein, Abbot, 30
Evans, Abigail Bispham, 279
Evans, Lydia, 291
Evans, Thomas, 279

Fairclough, John, 61
Fairfield, U. S. Frigate, 239
Fairlis, William, 100
Fanny, the ship, 238
Farago, Ellen, 285
Farley, 244, 245
Farmers' Arms (Beerhouse), 145
Fauquier County, Va., 245, 254
Fawcett, Rebecca Bispham Matlack, 306
Fawcett, Richard B., 306
Fell, Mary F., 295
Fellowes, 106
Fennimore, Abraham, 295
Fennimore, Anna Venable, 295
Fennimore, Caroline C., 295
Fennimore, David, 295, 296
Fennimore, Edward C., 295
Fennimore, Elizabeth Austin, 295
Fennimore, Joseph, 295
Fennimore, Joshua B., 295
Fennimore, Lydia Coanly, 295
Fennimore, M. Flemings, 295
Fennimore, Margaret Bispham, 295
Fennimore, Margaret R., 295
Fennimore, Mary F. Fell, 295
Fennimore, Rebecca C., 295
Fennimore, Ruth Bispham, 295, 296
Fennimore, Samuel, 295
Fennimore, Sarah Collins, 295
Fennimore, Sarah E., 295
Fennimore, Susan P. Hall, 295
Fennimore, William, 295
Fenton, James, 191
Fenwick, John, 196
Ferguson, Robert, 23, 24, 25
Ferrers, William de, Earl of Derby, 53
Ferynton, John, 42, 89
ffareclough, Lawrence, 183
Ffradsham Deanery, 116, 118
Field, Richard, 164
Fisher, Margaret, 169
Fisher, Payne, 112
Fisher, Thomas, 182
Fishwick, Lieut. Col. Henry, F.S.A., 40, 89
Fishwick, History of Bispham, 89
Fishwick, Richard, 181, 216
Fitton, Matilda, 52
Fitton, Richard, 52
Fleetwood, Peter Hesketh, M. P., 75
Fleetwood, Thomas, 75
Fleminge, Isabella de, 63
Flemings, M., 295
Fletcher, Alice, 211, 214
Fletcher, Benjamin, 181, 216
Fletcher, Richard, 179
Florence, 101, 103, 253, 275, 276
Florida, 221, 229
Foot-o-th'-Causeway (farm), 140
Foot-o-th'-Causeway Inn, 143

Forester, Thomas, A.M., 31
Forrest, Edwin, 249
Förstmann, 24
Fortner, Daniel, 281
Fortner, Elizabeth Hartley, 281
Fortner, Hope, 279
Fortner, Joseph, 279
Fortner, Louisa Shinn, 279
Fortress Monroe, Va., 261
Foster, Abigail B., 298
Foster, Joseph, Collectanea Genealogica, 104
Foster, William, 237
Fox, George, 191, 195, 197, 202, 203, 266
Fox, Thomas, 68
France, Isle of, 236
Frankford, Pa., 221
Franks, Caroline, 306
Frodsham, John, 126
Fredericksburg, Virginia, 296
Freeman, Edward A., D.C.L., 37, 39
French, Ann, 289
French, Atlantica, 289
French, Charles, 289, 290
French, Deborah Hooten, 289
French, Elizabeth, 289, 290
French, Hope, 289
French, Joseph, 289
French, Mary Ann, 289
French, Mary Stokes, 289
French, Sabilla, 290
French, Sabilla Stokes, 289
French, Sarah, 290
French, Sarah Josephine, 289
Friends' Meeting House, Yealand, 231
Friends, Society of, 13, 16, 228, 233, 235, 236, 259, 260

Garforth, ———, 190
Garrett, John, 279
Garrett, Rachel, 279
Garrett, Rebecca Shinn, 279
Gaskell, Abram, 126
Gaskell, Geo., 130
Gaskell, Lawrence, 183
Gaskld, Wm., 126
Gastrell, 103
Gaunt, John of, 75
Gelibrond, Hugh, 58
General Theological Seminary, New York, 256
Gennot, Ann, 280
Genoa, 101, 103
Gerard, Lord, of Garswood, 146
Gerard, Margaret, 84, 88
Gerard, Robert, 146
Gerard, William, 84, 87, 88
Germantown, Pilgrim Dramatic Club of, 273
Gerrards, Joseph, 127, 129
Gibraltar, 238
Gibson, Jon., 129
Gibson, Mr., 125
Gill, Elizabeth French, 290
Gill, John, 290
Girvium, Monastery of, 30
Gissinge, 106
Gleaster, Elizabeth, 195
Golding Lane, 164
Goldsmith, Charles, 286
Goldsmith, Durall, 286
Goldsmith, Elizabeth, 286
Goldsmith, James, 286
Goldsmith, John, 286
Goldsmith, Marshall, 286
Goldsmith, Mary, 286
Goldsmith, Mary Skinker, 286
Goldsmith, Mildred, 286
Good Hope, Cape of, 237
Goodikar of Barniston, 112
Gough Collection, 105
Goulbourne, John, 121
Grace Church, Philadelphia, 260
Gradwell, Christopher, 121
Gradwell, Elizabeth, 121
Gradwell, Thomas, 121
Gradwell, William, 120, 121
Grant, Gen. Ulysses S., 251
Grassdale, Va., 254
Gray's Inn, London, 104, 110
Gregson, Portfolio of Fragments, 45
Grey, Henry, 105
Grey Reserves, 1st Regiment of, P M., 246, 270
Griffin, George, 310
Griffin, Helen, 310
Griffin, Helen Morris, 310
Griffith, Dr., 104

Griffith of Pentryn, 56
Griffiths of Pentheine, 49
Grimshaw and Hanson, Firm of, 141
Grisdale, Betty, 174
Grolier Club, New York, 107, 248
Grosvenor, Cristian, 95
Grosvenor of Eton, 95
Grosvenor, Frances, 93, 95, 119
Grosvenor, Richard, of Eaton, 93, 95, 119
Grundy, Mary Ridgeway, 296
Grundy, Wm. H., 296
Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia, 273
Gummere, Anna Bell Roberts, 300
Gummere, Arthur Edward, 300
Gummere, George Albert, 300
Gummere, George Wesley, 300
Gummere, Hannah M. Dunlap, 301
Gummere, Harriet Bispham, 300
Gummere, Jerusha Tyler Borradaile, 300
Gummere, John Wesley, 300
Gummere, Mary Grace, 300
Gummere, Nina Bispham, 300
Gummere, Robert, 300
Gummere, Walter Wesley, 301
Gummere, William, 301
Gummere, William Frampton, 301

Hackney, London, 219
Haddonfield, N. J., 17, 221
Hagerstown, Md., 269
Haigh, 145
Haines, Charlotte Biddle, 296
Haines, Elizabeth Bispham, 296
Haines, Hannah, 279
Haines, Jeremiah, 296
Haines, Jerusha, 279
Haines, Joshua B., 296
Haines, Margaret, 296
Haines, Sarah A. Coles, 296
Haines, William, 296
Hall, Francis, 170
Hall, Henry, 127
Hall, Susan P., 295
Halliwell-Phillipps, J. O., 162
Halliwell, Thomas, 131
Hamilton, M. D. ——, 306
Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 250
Hamilton, Emma Matlack, 306
Hamilton, Helen, 306
Hampson, Robt., 126, 130
Handigh, Sir Thomas, 130
Hanks, Wealtha Anna, 286
Hanna, Sarah, 294
Hansell, Ellen, 290
Hardcastle, ——, 294
Hardcastle, Berkley, 294
Hardcastle, Ellen, 294
Hardcastle, Grace, 294
Hardcastle, Mary, 294
Hardcastle, Mary McCauley, 294
Hardshaw Monthly Meeting, 211
Hare, The Rev. George Emlen, 246
Harland, J., 191
Harleian MSS., 44, 45, 52, 53, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 78, 89, 184, 314, 317
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, 45, 99
Harlings, 36
Harris, Elmer, 307
Harris, Josephine England, 307
Harrison, Sarah Matlack, 303
Harrison, Thos., 121
Harrison, William H., 303
Harrison, William L., 303
Hartley, Elizabeth Bispham, 281
Hartley, Harriet Brick, 281
Hartley, James, 281
Hartley, Thomas, 281
Harvey, Sarah P., 309
Haryson, Thomas, 120
Hatton, Robt., 118
Haugh, de, 57
Haverford College, 272, 274
Hayden, Albert, 250
Hazlehurst, Aletta, 278
Heaaton, Thomas, 184
Heath Charnocke, 161
Heaton House (farm), 143
Henry, Henry de, 77
Henry, Robert de, 77
Hesketh, Lady Alice de, 56
Hesketh-Fleetwood, Family of, 75
Hesketh, Henry, 181, 216
Hesketh, Sir John de, 56
Hesketh, Nicholas de, 89
Hesketh, Thomas, 42, 63, 89
Hesketh, Sir William de, 56
Heswall, 100

Heswall, Manor of, 100
Heyton, Avice de, 49, 50, 56, 77, 194
Heyton, Edward, 60, 70
Heyton, Laurence, 59, 67
Heyton, Margaret de, 48, 49, 56, 77, 194
Heyton, Robert de, 49, 56, 194
Heyton, Vane, 61
Heywood, John, 101
Highgates, 130
Hilderstone, Lancashire, 231
Hill, Ellen Lewis, 255, 284
Hill on Trustees, 263
Hinchman, Elizabeth, 277
Hinchman, Sarah, 279
Hindley Hall, 90, 138
Hinson, Francis, 163
Historic Society, 33, 183, 248
Hodson, Thomas, 128, 130
Hoffman, The Rev. Charles Frederic, 256
Hog, Edmd., 126
Hogg, Robt., 199
Holborn, London, 94
Holcombe, Dr., 250
Holland, 96, 103, 252
Holland Church, 93, 111
Holland, Family of, 92
Holland's (farm), 144
Holland's House (farm), 144
Holland, Sir Robert de, 90
Hollingshead, Ann French, 289
Hollingshead, Dr. Hugh, 289
Holloway, Ellen, 305
Holloway, Henry, 305
Holloway, Margaret, 305
Holloway, Mary, 305
Holloway, Rebecca Scattergood, 305
Holloway, Walter, 305
Holloway, William, 305
Holme, Hughe, 183
Holme, Randle, 61, 94, 184
Holt, Joanna, 148
Holt, John, 138, 139, 148, 149
Holt, Mary, 148
Holt, Robert, 138, 148
Holt, William, 149
Holt, William Mills, 148
Holt, William Thomas, 148
Holy Communion, Church of, South Orange, N. J., 247
Homes, Thomas, 164
Hooten, Atlantica B., 292
Hooten, Atlantica Bispham Stokes, 292
Hooten, Benjamin, 292
Hooten, Beulah Mullen, 292
Hooten, Deborah, 291
Hooten, Elizabeth West, 292
Hooten, George H., 292
Hooten, Isaac, 292
Hooten, Joseph, 292
Hooten, Lizzie P., 292
Hooten, Mary A. W., 292
Hooten, Mary Hugg, 292
Hooten, Rebecca Thomas, 292
Hooten, Sarah Pippett, 292
Hooten, Sarah S., 292
Hooten, Thomas, 292
Hooten, William, 292
Hooton's farm, 140, 142
Horskare, Robert de, 42, 89
Horwod, 89
Hotspur, Harry, 30
Howard, Anna Skinker, 286
Howard, Dr. Norman, 286
Howson, Very Rev. J. S., Dean, 114
Hubbersty, Hannah, 212, 214, 217
Hubbersty, Robert, 212
Huckill, G. Emory, 295
Huckill, Margaret R. Fennimore, 295
Huffnagle, Allen, 282
Huffnagle, Ellen, 288
Huffnagle, Mary McHenry, 282
Hugg, Mary, 292
Hulme, Cora Bernadou, 297
Hulme, Florence Hannah, 297
Hulme, George, 181, 216
Hulme, James S., Jr., 297
Hulme, Joseph M., 297
Hulme, Mrs. Joseph M., 17
Hulme, Joseph Herbert, 297
Hulme, Louisa Oliphant, 297
Hulme, Margaret Burr Oliphant, 297
Hulme, Mary Louisa Oliphant, 297
Hulme, Sarah M., 297
Hulme, Walter Oliphant, 297
Hume, A., D. C. L., 34
Humsdon, G., 163

Hunsdon, Lord of, 162
Hunt, David, 308
Hunt, Helen, 308
Hunt, Josephine Dunlap, 308
Hunt, Josephine Edna, 308
Hunt, Marion, 308
Hunt, Thomas, 100
Huntingdon, Henry of, Chronicle, 27
Hussey, Mary E., 301
Huyton, 159
Huyton, Amitia de, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
Huyton, Margaret de, 84
Huyton parish, 155, 160
Huyton, Robert de, 84, 85, 86, 194

Index Society Publications, 101
Ins, Gilbert de, 57
Ireland, Lawrence de, 58
Irick, Ellen, 288
Irving, Washington, Life of Columbus, 239
Italian Lakes, 253
Iter Australe, 17, 101, 105, 108
Ivens, Ann, 279

Jackinson, Ja., 126
Jackson, President Andrew, 239, 260
Jaffray, William, 250
James, Betsey, 169
James, Elizabeth, 169
James, John Hutchinson, 169
Jane, the ship, 238
Jarrow, Monastery of, 30
Jeffries, Judge, 188
Jennings, Judith, 279
John, Precentor, 29
Johnson, Alice Bowen, 301
Johnson, Edward Thomas, 301
Johnson, Eleazer, 222
Johnson, Elizabeth, 222
Johnson, Ellwood, Jr., 301
Johnson, Maria Elizabeth Bowen, 301
Johnson, Rowland, 301
Joy, Carrie, 308

Kaighn, Bartram, 274
Kane, Col., 250
Karleton, William de, 42
Kean, Charles, 243
Keats, 253
Keene, Agnes D., 293
Kellogg, H. C. & Co., Firm of, 272
Kelsall, Thomas, 121
Kemble, Mr., 23, 34
Kemp, Frederic, 179
Kendal, Hannah, 174
Kerr on Receivers, 263
King, Joseph H., 212
King, Mrs. R. P., 223, 227, 228
Kingsdown, Lord, 90, 147
Kingsley, Edward F., 302
Kingsley, Susan Doughten Bowen, 302
Kirkman, Mr., 125
Kneass, Col. N. B., 269
Knorr, Anna Roe, 310
Knorr, Edward, 310
Knorr, Frederic E., 310
Knorr, Rebecca Bispham, 319
Knowles, Thomas, 127
Knowsley, 69
Koons, Adelaide, 269, 302
Koons, Catherine L., 268
Koons, Charles, 269
Koons, Cornelia, 268, 302
Koons, Isaac, 268
Koons, Sarah A., 269
Kuerden, Dr., 73

Lamb & Sons, Auctioneers, 140
Lancashire, Baines' History of, 10, 22, 44, 74, 90, 133, 193
Lancashire sketches, by Edward Waugh, 179
Lancaster, county of, 22, 314
Lancaster, Mr., 168
Lancaster, Patrick, 127
Lancaster, Penn., 229, 230
Lancaster, Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of, 90
Lancaster, William, 167
Langfedgatal, MS., 26
Langshaw, ——, 294
Langshaw, Edward, 294
Langshaw, Henry, 294
Langshaw, Louisa McCauley, 294
Langtree, 214
Lathom, John, 70
Lathom, Peires, 61

Lathom, Robert, 71
Lathom, William, 61
Laton, 42
Laton, Manor of, 75
Laton, Great, Manor of, 75
Laton, Little, Manor of, 75
Layton-cum-Warbreck, 75
Laurence, Alice, 93
Laurence, John, 93
Lavage, Capt. Henry, 257
La Valette, Admiral, U. S. N., 239
Lavine, William de, 163
Lawrence, Benjamin, 294
Lawrence, Franklin, 293
Lawrence, J. Ricketts, 293
Lawrence, Julia E. R., 293
Lawrence, Louisa, 293
Lawrence, Mary, 214, 257, 289
Lawrence, Selina Richards, 293
Lawrenceville, N. J., 267, 268, 269, 271
Lawyers' Club, New York, 248
Lee, Sir Henry de, 53
Lee, Richard, 163
Leeds, Amy Becker, 306
Leeds, Anna, 306
Leeds, Anna Matlack, 306
Leeds, Caroline, 306
Leeds, Ellen, 306
Leeds, Henry, 306
Leeds, Howell, 306
Leeds, Joseph, 306
Leeds, Josiah, 306
Legal Club of Philadelphia, 263
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 275
Leicester Square, London, 105
Leigh, Alexander Holt, 147
Leigh, Edward, 138, 147, 148
Leigh, Edward Owen, 147
Leigh, Frances, 147, 148
Leigh, Holt, 90, 138, 147
Leigh, Joanna Holt, 147
Leigh, Margaret, 147
Leigh, Robert Holt, 45, 147
Leigh, Roger, 90, 147
Leigh, Roger Holt, 147
Leigh, Thomas Owen, 147
Leighton, 215
Le Mere, John, 164
Lerins, Island of, 28, 32
Lever, Great, 101, 102
Lever Hall, 102
Leverpoole, John de, 34
Levey, Charles Bispham, 287
Levey, Frederick H., 287
Levey, Margaret Bispham, 287
Levey, Mary Bispham, 287
Lewis, Edmund D., 248
Ley, Edward, 164
Ley, John, 117
Leyden, University of, 100, 101, 103
Leyland, 72, 73, 74, 128, 129
Lichfield, William de, 41
Liljivalch, Anna Maria, 290
Lima, 238
Lindale, 167
Lindisfari, Kings of the, 23, 25, 27
Lindisfarne, 33
Lindisfarras, 25
Lindsey, 25
Lippincott, Adeline, 295
Lippincott, Agnes D. Keene, 293
Lippincott, Alice Potter, 294
Lippincott, Anna, 294
Lippincott, Christina Barnes, 295
Lippincott, James Dundas, 294
Lippincott, Joshua, 292, 293
Lippincott, M. L. Wilmer, 293
Lippincott, Mary, 293, 294
Lippincott and Richards, Firm of, 259
Lippincott, Samuel W., 293
Lippincott, Sarah, 295
Lippincott, Sarah A. Wetherill, 292
Lippincott, Sarah Ann, 293
Lippincott, Sarah Bispham, 292, 294, 295
Lippincott, Selina, 293
Lippincott, William, 292, 293, 294, 295
Lippincott, William M., 293
Lippincott, William P., 295
Lloyd, James Hendrie, 308
Lloyd, James Paul, 309
Lloyd, Marion, 309
Lloyd, Susan Newell, 308
Lloyd, William Hendrie, 309
Local Gleanings, by J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., 183
Lochard, Owen, 163

Lomax, Margaret, 214
London Marriage Licenses, 40, 219
Long Branch, N. J., 240
Long, Florence Roe, 310
Long, William Sumner, M.D., 17, 310
Longtree, Henry de, 52
Low, Mr., 127
Lowe, John, 130
Lowndes, Ralph, 118
Lownes, Josephine Dunlap, 309
Lownes, William R., 309
Lowry, Ida Tilghman, 249, 284
Luce, Admiral S. B., U. S. N., 273
Luddington, Mary, 219
Lymme, 118
Lyon, Catharina, 156
Lyons, Andrew, 163

Maclew, John, 181, 216
MacVeagh, Hon. Wayne, 262
Madan, Mr., 106
Magee, Gen. George J., 250
Mahany, 307
Mahany, Elizabeth England, 307
Major, Ezechiell, 164
Mallet-Prevost, Anita, 309
Malory, Thomas, Dean of Chester, 117
Manchester, 25, 128, 129, 141, 214
Manchester, the Annals of, by William E. A. Axon, 101
Manwaring, Dr. Edward, 103
Mara, William de, 52, 53
Marshall, Christopher, Diary of, 229, 230
Marton, 131
Marton Meer, 73
Mary and Hannah, the ship, 257
Matlack, Albert, 304
Matlack, Anna, 304, 305, 306
Matlack, Ann Bispham, 303
Matlack, Caroline Franks, 306
Matlack, Charles, 306
Matlack, Clara, 306
Matlack, Earle, 304
Matlack, Edward Yorke, 306
Matlack, Eliza Abel, 304
Matlack, Elizabeth, 306, 307
Matlack, Emma, 306
Matlack, George, 303, 304
Matlack, Harriet McCowan, 306
Matlack, Harrison, 306
Matlack, Helen, 306
Matlack, Henry, 306
Matlack, Hepzibah, 306
Matlack, Jane, 306
Matlack, Jane Chapin, 306
Matlack, John, 306
Matlack, Joseph Bispham, 304
Matlack, Maria, 304
Matlack, Mary Cole, 305
Matlack, Rebecca, 291
Matlack, Rebecca Bispham, 306
Matlack, Samuel R., 305
Matlack, Sarah, 303, 305
Matlack, Sarah R. Rhoads, 304
Matlack, Susan, 303
Matlack, Thomas, 306
Matlack, William, 306
Matlack, William Lippincott, 306
Matthew, William, 121
Mayer, The Rev. Dr. Philip F., 268
Mayo, Harriet, 293
McCauley, Lieut. Daniel S., 294
McCauley, Edward, 294
McCauley, Josephine Berkley, 294
McCauley, Louisa, 294
McCauley, Mary, 294
McCauley, Sarah Yorke, 294
McCowan, Harriet, 306
McGraw, Miss, 252
McHenry, Charles, 282
McHenry, Eliza, 282
McHenry, George, 282
McHenry, Margaret, 282
McHenry, Mary, 282
McHenry, Mary Shinn, 282
McHenry, Matthew, 282
McHenry, Rebecca Shreve, 282
McIlhany, Annette, 285
McIlhany, Dr. John, 285
McIlhany, Margaret, 285
McIlhany, Margaret Skinker, 285
McIlhany, Mary Stuart, 285
McIlhany, Milton, 285
McIlhany, Rose, 285
McKay, Anne Bispham, 285
McKay, Lawrence L., 285
Mercury, the ship, 236

Meredith, William, 163
Merrick, Samuel V., 249
Merton, Great, Manor of, 75
Merton, Little, Manor of, 75
Metropolitan Club, Washington, 242
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 252
Middleton, Anna B., 280
Middleton, Caroline Bispham, 280
Middleton, Emma W., 280
Middleton, James, 280
Middleton, Lemuel, 279
Middleton, Martha Shinn, 279
Middleton, Virginia, 280
Miller, Hon. Thomas, 227
Miller, Thomasine Ann, 227
Mills, William, 148
Milner, James, 121
Minikin, William, 173
Mobile, Ala., 245
Molineux, Margery, 195
Molineux, Robert, 193, 195
Molineux, Sir William, 55
Mollineaux, Henry, 212
Mollinux, James, 128, 129
Mollor, James, 126
Mollot, Wm. Ga., 124
Molyneux, John, 65
Molyneux, William, Knt., 65, 70
Monasticon Eboracense, 39
Monk Sherburne, 106
Montgomery, Henrietta, 298
Montrose, N. J., 247, 255
Moreing, Susan J., 297
Morehouse, Dr. George R., 241
Moor Hall, 203
Moore, Mrs. Bloomfield, 251
Moore Papers, The, 182
Moorestown, N. J., 221, 228, 229, 258, 259, 264, 266, 270, 274, 282, 289, 299
Morton, Dr. Edward, 117
Morton, The Rev. Henry J., 242, 247
Morton, John, Earl of, 73
Morton, Dr. Samuel George, 244
Morrill, The Rev. Charles W., 247, 249
Morris, Caroline, 310
Morris, Charles Oakley, 310
Morris, De Witt Clinton, 310
Morris, Grace Aikin, 310
Morris, Helen, 310
Morris, Rebecca Roe, 310
Morris, Wheeler and Co., Firm of, 246
Mosby, Col., 255
Mount Holly, 12, 13, 17, 221, 228, 229, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 240, 241, 277, 281, 299
Mullen, Beulah, 292
Mullen, Hannah, 277
Mullinex, John, 122
Munsell, Joel, 229
Murphy, Anita Mallet-Prevost, 309
Murphy, Charles Roe, 309
Murphy, Edith, 310
Murphy, Edward Cloud, 309
Murphy, Ellen Power, 309
Murphy, Emma Benson Purves, 310
Murphy, Grayson Mallet-Prevost, 309
Murphy, Helen, 310
Murphy, Howard, 309
Murphy, James, 309
Murphy, Marianita Cosio, 309
Murphy, May, 294
Murphy, Susan Roe, 309
Murphy, Walter, 310
Myers, Elizabeth Bispham, 277
Myers, John, 278
Myers, Nathan, 277
Myles, Hump., 126

Nassau, the ship, 238
Natick, Mass., 223
National Academy of Design, New York, 251
Nayle, Thomas, 163
Neale, Charles B., 287
Neale, Eliza, 287
Neale, Eliza Bispham, 283, 286
Neale, John, 283, 286
Neale, John B., 287
Neale, Margaret B., 287
Neale, Martha, 285
Neale, Mary, 286
Neale, Stacy B., 287
Neale, Thomson, 286
Neale, Wealtha Anna Hanks, 286
Neale, William B., 287

Neshaminy River, 244
Nevel's House (farm), 143
Newbery Plain, 105, 109
Newbold, Ann W., 237, 283, 284
Newell, Edward Harvey, 309
Newell, George Harvey, 309
Newell, Louis Henry Field, 309
Newell, Rebecca Woodside, 309
Newell, Sarah Harvey, 309
Newell, Susan Dunlap, 308
Newell, William Clayton, 308, 309
New Jersey, Province of, 232
Newton, William de, 42
New York, 13, 16, 221, 229, 242
Nice, 252
Nicholls, Anna Whitall, 304
Nicholls, Gustavus William, 304
Nicholls, Susan Whitall Bailey, 304
Nicholson, The Rev. Dr. Isaac L., 274
Noble, Julia Ida, 300
Nock, Mrs., 129
Norbrec, 42
Norcross, Mary, 148
Norman Conquest, 22, 37, 38, 257
Norman Conquest, Freeman's History of, 24
Norres, W., 183
Norroy King of Arms, 41, 49, 50, 314, 315
North, Adeline Lippincott, 295
North, Barton, 295
Northampton Township, Burlington Co., N. J., 232
North Atlantic Squadron, U. S. N., 274
Northern Dispensary, Phila., 268
Norton, 95
Norton, The Rev. Frank L., Dean, 274
Nova Scotia, 279
Nugent, John, 283
Nugent, Margaret, 239, 245
Nugent, Margaret Bispham, 283

Oat, Sarah, 308
Occleshaw, Wm., 125
Oden, 26
Offley, Ann Eliza, 282, 299
Offley, Daniel, 299
Offley, Harriet, 299
Offley, John, 282
Offley, John N., 299
Offley, Mary Bispham, 282, 299
Offley, May Harriet, 282
Offley, Rachel, 299
Ogborn, Anna, 305
Ogborn, Henry, 305
Ogborn, Mary, 305
Ogborn, Morris, 305
Ogborn, Rachel, 305
Ogborn, Susan Scattergood, 305
Ohio, 221
Old Man's Creek, N. J., 231
Oliphant, Alice Read, 297
Oliphant, Annie E. Bryant, 297
Oliphant, Augusta M. Read, 297
Oliphant, Eliza Burr, 297
Oliphant, F. Severe, 297
Oliphant, Franklin, 297
Oliphant, John J., 297
Oliphant, Jonathan, 297
Oliphant, Joseph Burr, 297
Oliphant, Lawrence, 297
Oliphani, Louisa Burr, 297
Oliphant, Louisa Wright Burr, 297
Oliphant, Margaret Burr, 17, 297
Oliphant, Marian Hulme, 297
Oliphant, Mary Louisa, 297
Oliphant, Sarah M. Hulme, 297
Oliphant, Walter Scott, 297
Orange, N. J., 247
Orm, ——, of Halton, 201
Ormerod, History of Cheshire, 95, 103, 114
Ormskirk, 9, 10, 14. 15, 16, 34, 89, 128, 129, 155, 193, 215, 220
Ormskirk Church, 200, 204
Ormskirk Free Grammar School, 204
Ormskirk, Parish of, 13, 187, 194, 198, 203
Ormskirk Registers, 16, 200, 202
Ormskirk, Vicar of, 204
Orpheus Club, 275
Orrell, 91, 93
Orrell, Alexander, 165
Orrell in Makesfielde, 165
Orrell Station, 142
Orrell, Thomas, 60

Osbaldston, 62
Osbaldston, Ada de, 62
Osbaldston, John de, Knt., 62
Oswy, King, 23, 27, 32
Owen, Frances, 90, 138, 146, 147
Owen, Margaret, 145
Owen, Margaret Bispham, 147
Owen, Mary, 90, 138, 146, 147
Owen, Thomas, 90, 138
Oxford, 101, 103
Oxford, Earl of, 45, 99

Paddock, The Rev. Dr. W. F., 271
Paddy, William, 163
Page, Alice B., 307
Page, Amelia M. Urmenta, 290
Page, Anna Maria Liljivalch, 290
Page, Annette, 290
Page, Arthur, 290
Page, Atlantica French, 289
Page, Caroline, 290
Page, Charles, 290
Page, Charles F., 289
Page, Edward, 290
Page, Dr. Edward A., 261, 290, 307
Page, Edward D., 290
Page, Edward S., 307
Page, E. F., 307
Page, Elizabeth, 307
Page, Elizabeth F., 261, 290
Page, Ellen A., 290
Page, Ellen Hansell, 290
Page, Fanny, 290
Page, George, 290
Page, George B., 307
Page, George Thomas, 290
Page, Gilbert, 289
Page, Henry, 290
Page, Joseph F., 290
Page, Josephine, 307
Page, Josephine A. Bispham, 290, 307
Page, Lewis R., 290
Page, Lizzie, 290
Page, Maria Theresa, 290
Page, Olof, 290
Page, Robert, 290
Page, Rodney S., 290
Page, Sabilla A., 290
Page, Sarah F., 290
Page, Thomas S., 290
Page, Wilfrid, 290
Page, William, 290
Page, William H., 290
Palatine Note Book, 101, 102, 104
Palmer, Elizabeth Enders, 271
Palmer, Mary, 271, 302
Palmer, William, 271
Paris, 251, 253
Parris, Sarah, 227
Peacock, Martha H., 296
Pearson, Ann, 258, 303
Pearson, Susanna, 258, 303
Pearson, William, 258, 303
Peel, Ja., 130
Peiper, Laura Bowen, 302
Peiper, William Joseph, 302
Pemberton, 92, 93, 97
Pemberton, Dorothy, 147
Pemberton, Eliz., 111
Pemberton, John, 97
Pemberton, Loveday, 147
Pemberton, Mary Ann, 147
Pemberton, Matthew, 148
Pemberton, Robert, 147
Pemberton, Thomas, 147
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., 268
Penn, William, 190, 196, 197
Pennington, Elizabeth, 127
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 251
Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 261
Pennsylvania Legislature, 279
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 263
Pennsylvania, Supreme Court of, 249
Pennsylvania, University of, 241, 244, 260, 262, 263, 278
Pennsylvania Volunteers, 7th Regt. of, 269
Penverdant, 73
Penwortham, 73
Pharo, Hannah, 305
Philadelphia, 167, 190, 221, 223, 229, 230, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 294, 303
Philadelphia City Cavalry, First Troop of, 272, 273

Philadelphia, City Council of, 269
Philadelphia Club, 241, 260, 263, 272
Philadelphia, College of Pharmacy of, 271
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, 263
Philadelphia Sketch Club, 249
Philobiblon, Richard de Bury's, 107
Philomathean Society, 260, 263
Pilkington, James, 161
Pilkington, Robert, 160, 161, 164
Pilling, 166
Pimbo Lane House, 92
Pimbow, 111
Pippett, Sarah, 292
Players, The, New York, 248
Plotts, Hannah Bispham, 278
Plotts, The Rev. John, 278
Poictou, Roger de, 73
Porter, Sarah Josephine French, 289
Porter, William E., 289
Portfolio of Fragments, Gregson's, 45
Portland, Richard Weston, Earl of, 94
Potter, Alice, 294
Potter, Bishop Henry C., 256
Poulton, Parish of, 75
Power, Ellen, 309
Presall, 166
Prescott, 128, 129, 159
Prescott, Margaret, 127
Prescott, Parish of, 112, 155, 159, 160, 188
Prescott Registers, 155, 159, 160, 191, 192
Prescott, Thomas, 122
Preston, 124, 125, 128, 129, 160, 164, 166
Princeton College, N. J., 17, 107, 108, 269, 270, 294
Principles of Equity, Bispham's, 262
Protestant Cemetery, Rome, 253
Protestant Episcopal Church, Academy of the, 246
Psi Upsilon Club, 257
Psi Upsilon Society, 256
Public Record Office, London, 181
Pulton, 22
Purves, Emma Benson, 310
Quakers, 227
Quaritch, B., 40, 219
Queen's College, Oxford, 104
Queldgils, 27

Radcliffes, 45
Rainford, 61, 93, 159, 188, 191, 192, 215
Rainsford, Agnes de, 57
Rainsford, Alan de, 57
Ralph Cross, Barque, 243
Rancocas Creek, N. J., 241
Rawle, William Henry, 262
Raynford, Agnes de, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
Raynford, Alan de, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
Raynsford, 60
Read, Augusta M., 297
Read, Mr., J. P., 266
Reading, England, 167
Record Society, 178, 179, 181, 182, 248, 317
Redman, Florence H. Elfreth, 299
Redman, Harriet Offley, 299
Redman, James H., 299
Redman, Mary, 299
Redman, Thomas, 299
Redman, Samuel B., 299
Reggio, 253
Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, 269
Renialmire, Ascanio de, 164
Republic, National Bank of the, 268, 272
Reserve Brigade of Philadelphia, 249
Reynolds, Caroline C. Fennimore, 295
Reynolds, Elizabeth, 195
Reynolds, John A., 295
Reynolds, Margaret, 233, 235, 281
Reynolds, Patrick, 233, 234, 281
Reynolds, Sir Patrick, 233
Reynolds, Thomas, 234
Reynolds, William, 195
Rhoads, Sarah R., 304
Ribble Estuary, 73
Richards, Adelina, 293
Richards, Augustus H., 293
Richards, Benjamin W., 259, 293

Richards, Charles E., 293
Richards, Harriet Mayo, 293
Richards, Howard, 293
Richards, James, 293
Richards, Jessie, 295
Richards, Louisa, 293
Richards, Mary Candby, 293
Richards, Samuel P., 295
Richards, Sarah Ann Lippincott, 293
Richards, Sarah L., 293
Richards, Sarah Lippincott, 295
Richards, Selina, 293
Richards, William, 295
Richards, William Meredith, 293
Richards, William T., 248
Richards & Bispham, Firm of, 259, 261
Richmond, Archdeacon of, 118
Richmond, U. S. S., 274
Richmond, Yorkshire, 159, 188
Richmond, Va., 271, 275
Richmondshire, Whitaker's History of, 21
Ridgeway, Benjamin, 295
Ridgeway, Elizabeth H., 296
Ridgeway, Joseph, 296
Ridgeway, Margaret Bispham Fennimore, 295
Ridgeway, Mary, 296
Rigbey, Alexander, 60
Rigby, 74
Rigby, Henry de, 54
Rigebey, James, 60
Rigg, Thomas, 174
Risdon, Harriet, 288
Rivington, alias Rovington, Manor of, 161, 164
Robinson, John, 163
Roberts, Anna Bell, 300
Roberts, Mary Ann, 283
Roe, Alice, 310
Roe, Anna, 310
Roe, Augusta Caldwell, 310
Roe, David, 309, 310
Roe, Ella Caldwell, 310
Roe, Emma Bailey, 304
Roe, Emma Clark, 302
Roe, Florence, 310
Roe, Henry, 309
Roe, Howard Murphy, 310
Roe, James Mitchell, 310
Roe, James Peter, 304
Roe, Joseph, 309
Roe, Joseph Bispham, 310
Roe, Lillian, 309
Roe, Marguerite, 304
Roe, Marianita, 310
Roe, Marion, 310
Roe, Mary Caldwell, 310
Roe, Mary Kay, 310
Roe, Rebecca, 310
Roe, Rebecca Bispham, 309
Roe, Susan, 310
Roe, Susan Bispham, 309
Roe, Thomas, 121
Roe, William, 309
Rogers, Randolph, 252
Rolls House, London, 181
Rome, 28, 29, 30, 32, 252, 253
Rossall Hall, 75
Royal Academy, London, 251
Rufford, Village of, 53
Russell, Annie Stretcher, 274
Russell, Brig. Gen'l Charles S., 274, 275
Russell, Caroline, 274, 302
Russell, Elizabeth, 163
Russell and Erwin Manf. Co. of New York, 255
Rylands, J. Paul, F.S.A., 184, 317
Rymer, Henry, 126

Salem, West Jersey, County of, 231
Salford, Hundred of, 73, 101, 102, 103
Salisbury, 105, 109
San Francisco, Cal., 243
San Remo, Italy, 275
Sarlton, 131
Scarisbrick Chapel, 201
Scattergood, Anna, 305
Scattergood, David, 305
Scattergood, Edith, 306
Scattergood, Edward, 305
Scattergood, Ella Burger, 305
Scattergood, Emma, 305
Scattergood, Hannah Pharo, 305
Scattergood, Ida Wakeley, 305
Scattergood, Joseph, 305

Scattergood, Mary, 305
Scattergood, Mary Cole Matlack, 305
Scattergood, Mary Elizabeth, 305
Scattergood, Mercy Davis, 305
Scattergood, Morris, 305
Scattergood, Rachel Ogborn, 305
Scattergood, Rebecca, 305
Scattergood, Samuel, 305, 306
Scattergood, Samuel H., 305
Scattergood, Sarah, 305
Scattergood, Susan, 305
Scattergood, Thomas, 305
Schetky, Eliza Burr Oliphant, 297
Schetky, George Littell, 297
Schetky, The Rev. G. P., D.D., 297
Schetky, Lawrence Oliphant, 297
Scott, Edward, 146, 149
Scott, John M., 242, 270
Scull, David, 270
Scull, David, Jr., 270, 274
Scull, David, Jr., & Brother, Firm of, 274
Scull, Jane Lippincott, 270, 302
Scull, Lydia Lippincott, 270
Sees, Abbot of, 22
Selby, Abbey of, 39
Sephton's Estate, 92
Severe, F., 297
Seville, 238
Shaw, George, 211
Shawersby, William, 65
Sheppard, Anna Maria, 299
Sheppard, George Walker, 299
Sheppard, Harriet Bispham, 299
Sheppard, John Henry, 299
Sheppard, John W., 299
Sheppard, Lilly, 299
Sheppard, Mary B., 299
Sheppard, Mary B. Offley, 299
Sheppard, Rachel Offley, 299
Sherington, Jo., 70
Sherman, Anna Matlack, 305
Sherman, Joseph, 305
Sherman, Laura, 305
Sherman, Mary, 305
Sherman, Samuel, 305
Shinn, Anna Wilson, 279
Shinn, Benjamin, 279
Shinn, Buddle, 281, 282
Shinn, Charles, 279
Shinn, Elizabeth, 279
Shinn, Elizabeth Bispham, 279
Shinn, Emma, 280
Shinn, Isaac West, 279
Shinn, Louisa, 279
Shinn, Martha, 279
Shinn, Mary, 282
Shinn, Rachel Garrett, 279
Shinn, Rebecca, 279
Shinn, Sarah A., 279
Shinn, Sarah Bispham, 281, 282
Shinn, Thomas, 234
Shinn, Uriah, 279
Shivers, Benjamin, 281
Shivers, Harriet Hartley, 281
Shoemaker, Amelia Bird, 304
Shoemaker, Anna Bailey, 304
Shoemaker, Charles Bird, 304
Shoemaker, Comly Bird, 304
Shoemaker, Marian Gibbons, 304
Shoemaker, Martha Bailey, 304
Shoemaker, Martha Lukens Bailey, 304
Shoemaker, Richard Whitall, 304
Shreve, Rebecca, 282
Shuff, Aaron Oakford, 278
Shuff, Amanda Bechtel, 278
Shuff, Eliza Bispham, 278
Shuff, Joseph Bispham, 278
Shuff, Nathaniel Cripps, 278
Shuff, Rebecca Ann, 278
Sign of the Wagon Inn, 229, 230
Sill, Harold, 309
Sill, John Todhunter, 309
Sill, Joseph, 309,
Sill, Pauline Weiner, 309
Sill, Sarah Dunlap, 309
Sims, Richard, 44, 61
Singleton, George, 43, 179
Singleton, John, 43
Singletons of the Knowl, 42
Skelmersdale, Lord, 74, 144
Skinker, Anna, 286
Skinker, Charles, 286
Skinker, Elizabeth, 286
Skinker, Elizabeth Chambers, 285
Skinker, Henrietta Early, 285
Skinker, James K., 285
Skinker, Margaret, 285
Skinker, Mary, 286

Skinker, Rose, 285
Skinker, Sarah, 285
Skinker, William, 285
Skreenes, 94
Sloan, Charles, 288
Sloan, Charles B., 288
Sloan, Ellen, 288
Sloan, Ellen Huffnagle, 288
Sloan, Ellen Irick, 288
Sloan, Harriet, 288
Sloan, Harriet Risdon, 288
Sloan, Jeremiah, 288
Sloan, Jeremiah H., 283, 287
Sloan, John, 288
Sloan, John N., 288
Sloan, Louis, 288
Sloan, Margaret N., 288
Sloan, Mary, 288
Sloan, Rebecca Bispham, 283, 287
Sloan, Thomas, 288
Sloan, William B., 288
Sloane MS., 99
Smalshaw, Elizabeth, 59, 67
Smalshaw, Thomas, 181, 216
Smalshaw, William, 59, 67
Smalwood, Robert, 60
Smalwood, Thomas, 192
Smethurst, Jeremiah, 121
Smethurst, John, 122
Smethurst's Farm, 140, 142
Smith, Amanda, 279
Smith, Ann, 234
Smith, Anna, 286
Smith, Elizabeth Skinker, 286
Smith, Ellen, 286
Smith, Margaret, 286
Smith, Mary, 286
Smith, Thomas, 286
Smith, William, 181, 216
Smyth, Elizabeth, 94
Snel, Dr., 118
Snyder, John, 264
Some, Margret, 93
Some, Richard, 93
Somerleaze, Wells, 38
Somerset House, London, 166
Sonkey, Richard de, 84
Southampton, 106
South Orange, Board of Trustees of, 248
South Orange, N. J., 247, 255
Spain, 238, 239
Stacy Family, 257
Stacy, Mahlon, 235, 257, 292
St. Alban's Church, 161, 247, 249
Standish, Ed., 121
Standish, Parish of, 73
St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London, 110
St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, 271
Stanley, Sir Edward, 181, 183, 187, 216, 217
Stanley, Dame Elizabeth, 181, 216
Stanley Gate, 203
Stanley, Henry, 181, 216
Stanley, Dame Mary, 181, 216
Stanley, Peter, 181, 216
Stanley, Sir Thomas, Bart., 181, 216
Stanleys, The, Earls of Derby, 74
St. Ann's, 16
St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., 248
St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate, London, 40
St. David's, Wales, 42
Stevenson, C., 294
Stevenson, Sarah York, 294
Stewart, The Rev. C. H. Hylton, 16, 155
Stewart, Joseph, 279
Stewart, Sarah Shinn, 279
St. George, Sir Henry, Norroy King of Arms, 41, 44, 45, 47, 51, 61, 72, 74, 92, 149, 194
St. George, Richard, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, 314, 315
St. Helena, 237, 238
St. Helen's, 16, 141
St. James's Church, New Brighton, Eng., 17
St. James's Church, Philadelphia, 242
St. James, Clerkenwell, 110
St. James, Garlick Hithe, London, 40
St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, 272, 273
St. Lucia, 224
St. Magnus the Martyr, Church of, London, 110

St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, 263, 274, 275
St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., 247, 278
Stock, Edm'd, 126
Stokes, Abraham M., 291
Stokes, Ann, 266
Stokes, Atlantica, 291
Stokes, Atlantica Bispham, 289, 291, 292
Stokes, Deborah Hooten, 291
Stokes, Elizabeth Burroughs, 291
Stokes, Dr. John H., 266
Stokes, Joseph, 289, 291, 292
Stokes, Joshua, 291
Stokes, Lydia, 291
Stokes, Lydia Evans, 291
Stokes, Maria, 266, 301
Stokes, Mary, 289, 291
Stokes, Rebecca Matlack, 291
Stokes, Sabilla, 289
Stokes, Thomas, 291
Stout, William, 191
St. Peter of Salop, Monastery of, 42
St. Peter the Apostle, Church of, 29 33
St. Peter the Apostle, Monastery of, 28, 29, 31, 32
Strachan, Dr., 250
Strader, Lydia J., 308
Stratton, Charles F., 295
Stratton, Sarah E. Fennimore, 295
Stretcher, Annie, 275
St. Stephen, Colman Street, London, 40
St. Thomas à Becket, Church of, 91
St. Werburge, Cathedral Church of, 93
Suddards, The Rev. Dr., 260
Sufferings of Friends, Besse's, 188
Sully, Thomas, 244
Susquehannah, the ship, 239
Suthwode, John de, 84
Suthwode, Thomas de, 84
Swainson, Frances, 174

Tally, Anna Eliza Bispham, 281
Tally, Henry, 281
Tarleton, Agnes, 121
Tarleton, Dorathia, 121
Tarleton, Richard de, 58
Tattersall, Ann, 214
Tarsus, in Silicia, 28
Taylor, Edward, 124, 130
Taylor, Zachary, 204
Tempest, Mary, 298
Tennessee, U. S. Flagship, 273
Theodore, Archbishop, 28, 29, 32
Thomas, Elizabeth Matlack, 307
Thomas, Elton, 307
Thomas, Rebecca, 292
Thompson, Anna, 174, 304
Thompson, Jane, 174
Thoresby, Ralph, 115
Thorp, Ralphe de, 39
Throlfall, Nathaniel, 126
Thurnham, Manor and Estate of, 55
Tildesley, Richard, 60
Tilghman, Chief Justice William, 249
Tilly, Richard, 54
Tilston, 100
Tootel, Nanny, 127
Tootel, Richard, 126
Tostig, Earl, 38
Totehill, Thomas de, 64
Tower of London, 53
Townsend, Ada Barton, 271
Townsend, Adam F., 297
Townsend, Elizabeth Palmer Bispham, 302
Townsend, Joseph B., 271, 302
Townsend, Joseph B., Jr., 271
Townsend, Joseph B., 3d, 303
Townsend, The Rev. S. De Lancey, 256
Townsend, Sarah Peacock Burr, 297
Trails, 131
Travers, John, 57
Tremouille, Charlotte de la, 205
Trent, River of, 47
Trinity Church Association, New York, 248
Trinity Church, Bristol, R. I., 256
Troth, Anna Matlack Leeds, 306
Troth, Rebecca Louisa, 306
Troth, Samuel N., 306
Tucker, Susan Ridgway, 259, 260, 307
Tunstall, William, 70
Turner, Anna, 285

Turner, Beverly, 285
Turner, Edward, 285
Turner, Elizabeth, 286
Turner, History of Anglo-Saxons, 26
Turner, Rose Skinker, 285
Turner, Sarah, 286
Turner, William, 286
Tutsome Hall, 93

Uckfield, 40
Ulverston, 129, 168
United States Coast and Geodetic Surveys, 274
United States Consul at Valparaiso, 239
United States Infantry, The 11th Regt. of, 275
United States Minister to Spain, 239
United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., 273
Up-Holland, 59, 67, 91, 93, 97, 138, 140, 144
Up-Holland, Chapelry of, 77
Up-Holland, Parish Church of, 90, 91, 122
Up-Holland, Priory of, 90
Up-Holland Church, Registers of, 95, 96

Valentine, J., 130
Valparaiso, 238, 239, 240, 243
Value, Beverly, 310
Value, Caroline, 310
Value, Rebecca Roe Morris, 310
Vandyke, Florence Dusenberry, 308
Vandyke, Harold, 308
Vandyke, John, 308
Van Marcke, Émile, 251
Varney, Jesse, 297
Varney, Julia E., 298
Varney, Margaret Burr, 297
Varney, Margaret E., 298
Venable, Anna, 295
Venice, 101, 103
Vernon, George Venables, 119
Via Margutta, Rome, 252
Vinnicum, Zilpha, 303
Virginia, 221
Vitalian, Pope, 28, 32
Voden, 26
Vortigern, King, 25

Waelsings, 36
Wakeley, Ida H., 305
Walker, Margaret, 174
Wallace, William H., 247
Wallace, William H. & Co., Firm of, 247
Walmesley, Mr., 125
Walsingham, Lord, 162, 164
Walter, Theobald, 22
Walton, Warin de, 52
Walwyn House, London, 36
Warbreck, 42
Warburton, 116, 117, 118, 119
Ward, James, 40
Ward, Sarah, 40
Wardle, 100
Warebreck, Manor of, 75
Warren, George Wyllis, 17
Warrenton, Va., 229, 245, 246, 255
Warrington, 120, 131, 141, 184
Warrington Parish Registers, 183
Washington, D. C., 229, 241
Waterloo Monument, 138
Watson, Herbert, 280
Watson, Mary Ann Bispham, 280
Watson, Sylvester, 280
Watson, Thomas, 280
Watts, William, 164
Waugh, Edward, Lancashire Sketches, 179
Wayne, Anna D., 298
Wayne, Edward F., 298
Wayne, Joseph, 298
Wayne, Julia E. Varney, 298
Wearmouth, History of Abbots of, 30, 31
Wear River, 29, 31
Webster, Henry, 158
Weiner, Pauline, 309
West, Prof. Andrew Fleming, 17, 107, 108
West Derby, 73, 77, 180, 181, 187
West, Elizabeth, 292
West Indies, 244
West, Thomas, 11, 13, 16, 150
Weston, Sir Jerome, Knt., 94
Weston, Mary, 94
Weston, Rich., Earl of Portland, 94

Wetherill, Sarah A., 292
Whalley, Henry, 67
Whalley, Mr., of Preston, 128
Whalley, Mr. Rob't, 125
Whalley, Tho., 129
Wharton, The Rev. Charles H., 278
Wharton, John, 164
Whitaker, Dr., 21, 22, 23, 34, 40, 44, 76
Whitall, Anna, 304
Whitall, Anna Thompson, 304
Whitall, Joseph, 303
Whitall, Richard, 304
Whitall, Susan Matlack, 303
White, Bishop, 260
Whitfield, John, 181, 216
Whitley, 90, 138
Wigan, 10, 11, 73, 77, 91, 101, 111, 115, 124, 128, 129, 131, 140, 149, 155, 160, 164, 188
Wigston Grange, 217
Wigswall, Richard, 65
Wilkinson, Wm., 126
Williams, Alice Bowen, 302
Williams, Samuel Worthington, 302
Williams, Samuel Worthington, Jr., 302
Williamson, Jesse, 271
Wills, Anna, 291
Wills, Edward, 289
Wills, Elizabeth French, 289
Wills, Henry, 291
Wills, Joshua S., 291
Wills, Lydia E., 291
Wills, Lydia Stokes, 291
Wills, Rachel A, 291
Wills, Sarah F., 291
Wilmer, M. L., 293
Wilson, Anna, 279
Wilson, John, 121
Wilson, Thomas S., 211
Wilton House, 105
Winchester, 104, 106
Windle, 93
Winstanley, 91, 183
Winstanley, Edward, 60
Winstanley Hall, 137, 145, 146
Winstanley, Henry de, 65, 70
Winstanley, James, 61
Winstanley, John, 183
Winstanley, Nicholas, 64, 65
Winstanley, Robert de, 57
Winta, 27
Wistar, Bartholomew, 247
Wistar, Laura, 247, 284
Wistar, Susan Newbold, 247
Woden, 26, 27
Wood, Anthony à, 100, 104, 105
Wood, Edmund, 183
Woodchurch, Parish of, 112
Woodruff, Henry, 308
Woodruff, Sarah Dusenberry, 308
Woodstock, Thomas of, Earl of Lancaster, 90
Woolman, John, 234
Worcester, Florence of, 25, 27, 30, 31
Worthington, Radulph de, 58
Wright, Emma Virginia, 302
Wrnwick, Mr., 125
Wurts, Anna Lippincott, 294
Wurts, Joshua, 294
Wurts, William, 294
Wynstanley, James de, 64

Yale College, 242
Yarker, Betsey, 169
Yealand, Lancashire, 214, 219, 220, 231
Yealand Conyers, 214, 215, 232
Yealand Redman, 213
York, Archbishops of, 21, 23, 33, 40
York, Edward, 294
York, Ellen, 294
York, Joshua, 294
York, Mary, 294
York, Mary Lippincott, 294
York, May Murphy, 294
York, Ogden, 294
York, Peter, 294
York, Samuel, 294
York, Sarah, 294
York, Sarah Hanna, 294
York, See of, 22, 23
York, William, 294
Yorkshire, County of, 25, 26, 48, 49, 227
Yorkshire, Eccles. History of, 39

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